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ABSTRACT

Directors of ten public libraries in the Piedmont Triad (North Carolina) requested that the Council of Governments make a Regional Library Services Study, so that interlibrary cooperation might lead to better library service. After an analysis of the demographic, social, and economic character of the region, and also of library service, the study revealed that much better funding, along with cooperation to avoid wasteful duplication of materials and effort, would be necessary to bring the library service closer to state and national standards. Recommendations included: reciprocal borrowing privileges; cooperative film service funded by private sources and the state library; a Piedmont Triangle Library Council; a user survey; development of special subject strengths and union catalogs of books and periodicals to facilitate interlibrary loan; a feasibility study for joint hiring of specialists; more in-service training; a study of the possible expansion of library cooperation to include academic and special libraries; and encouragement of greater state financial support. (LS)

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PIEDMONT TRIAD
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

PUBLICATION NO. 73-13

REGIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES STUDY

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NOVEMBER 1973

IR 000 685

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TITLE: Regional Library Services Study

AUTHOR: Piedmont Triad Council of Governments, Greensboro, North Carolina

SUBJECT: Study and Recommendations for potential interlibrary cooperative efforts among public libraries in the Piedmont Triad Region

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ABSTRACT: The Study examines the use and rationale for regional library networks, analyzes the demographic, social and economic character of the Region, and compares existing library services to State and National Standards.

Based on this research, specific recommendations are made for implementation of cooperative projects among public libraries in the Piedmont Triad Region.

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PIEDMONT TRIAD
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

REGIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES STUDY

NOVEMBER, 1973

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Regional Library Services Study was undertaken by the Piedmont Triad Council of Governments at the request of the Directors of the ten public library systems in the Piedmont Triad Region.

Throughout the study, these librarians served as the Regional Library Technical Committee providing data on existing services and facilities and giving professional insight into the problems and potentials posed by each of the cooperative efforts studied. Providing an overview from the State level was Miss Elaine Von Oesen, Assistant State Librarian.

The Regional Library Services Study was supervised and guided by the Regional Library Advisory Committee, composed of professional librarians, local government officials and patrons of library services.

Thanks is also extended to Dr. Ray Carpenter, Dr. Kenneth Shearer and Dr. Bud Gambee, professors at the Graduate School of Library Science of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill who gave freely of their time to review ideas which were generated by the Study.

SUMMARY

The Regional Library Services Study was undertaken in order to promote better public library service in the Piedmont Triad Region through interlibrary cooperation.

In order to accomplish this objective, it was necessary to analyze the demographic, social and economic character of the Region so that the needs for and demands on public library services could be determined. The very large geographic area of the Region poses special problems, as does the fact that the population is almost evenly divided between urban and rural settlements. The population of the Piedmont Triad has grown rapidly in the last two decades, placing a heavy strain on governmental services; indications are that this growth will continue into the next century, albeit at a somewhat slower pace.

While the educational level of the population is steadily rising, there are still nearly ten percent of the population who are illiterate and have special library needs.

The economy of the Region has shown strong growth and is beginning to diversify from the original staple industries--textile, furniture and tobacco. Even with this strong economy, several of the rural counties are very poor and this is reflected in the level of support they are able to afford thier public libraries.

The Study reveals that by almost every criteria Piedmont Triad libraries fall far short of meeting State and National standards. This is true even though these libraries are among the best in North Carolina and are doing a commendable job in light of the financial support they receive. Further, it is shown that the level of financial support required to meet even minimum standards is considerable--an additional $820,000 would be required to meet professional staffing requirements alone. This indicates the necessity of utilizing cooperative efforts to insure maximum utilization of resources and to minimize any uneconomical and inefficient duplication of effort.

To this end, the Regional Library Services Study makes twelve recommendations, which are detailed in Section IV of this Report.

In brief they are:

1. To extend reciprocal borrowing privileges throughout the Piedmont Triad Region.

2. To establish a Cooperative Film Service.

3. To seek additional funding for the Film Service from both private sources and the North Carolina State Library.

4. To institute a Piedmont Triad Library Council, composed of the directors of public libraries in Region G, in order to promote continued and improved service through interlibrary cooperation.

5. To survey users and non-users of library services to determine patterns of use, perceptions of services, and potential areas for new and improved services.

6. To inventory strengths in collections so that existing resources may be stretched by the development of Union Catalogs in special subject areas to facilitate interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing.

7. To create a Union List of Serials for the Piedmont Triad Region to make the best use of periodicals which are available.

8. To research the feasibility of the joint hiring of specialists.

9. To institute a Librarians' Roundtable for informal in-service training.

10. To seek funding to establish a formal in-service training program.

11. To undertake a second phase of study to expand interlibrary cooperation to academic and special libraries in the Region.

12. To present the needs of public libraries to State legislators of the Piedmont Triad Region in order to encourage greater State financial support.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to assemble information and evaluate the service of public libraries within Region G. Its general objective is to explore the feasibility of establishing one or more cooperative library programs within the Region.

Specific goals of the study, as recommended by the Library Advisory Committee, and adopted by the Council of Government are listed below.

GOALS OF THE REGIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES STUDY

1. Promote better public library service in Region G through interlibrary cooperation.
2. Inventory existing public library resources in Region G, identifying both strengths and weaknesses.
3. Delineate those library services which could be enhanced through interlibrary cooperation.
4. Identify problems impeding the improvement of library service through cooperative efforts.
5. Survey library users and non-users to determine patterns of use, perceptions of service, and potential areas for new or improved services.
6. Make specific recommendations for implementing various types of interlibrary cooperation identified as advantageous for Region G.

The potential for improving user services while reducing the cost of library operations is the underlying premise of the library consortia or network. As the cost of all government services rises, management must necessarily seek to reduce the rate of costs. Library users at the same time are requiring an increasing number and variety of library materials to satisfy growing educational, social, and personal needs.

The idea of interlibrary cooperation is not new. The realization that the limited financial resources of any single library cannot possibly be large enough to keep pace with the vast and growing world of literature, has fostered among librarians an acute appreciation of the interdependence of libraries and the requirement of some level of cooperation.[1]

In 1967, the Board of Directors of the American Library Association Division of Public, State, School and College and Research Libraries, approved a joint statement on interlibrary cooperation which notes the existence of:

> "the imperative need for cooperation" (generated by such factors as changes in American education and culture which have resulted in increasing and accelerating reader demands upon libraries, changes in quantity and variety of published materials, and developments in technological applications for libraries, plus rising cost of materials, equipment, and service) and principles for attaining effective cooperation. Within the assumption that "no one library can be self-sufficient" and that "libraries acting together can more effectively satisfy needs," the statement outlines the prerequisites for fruitful interlibrary cooperation: (1) that primary responsibility for each type of library to its clientele must be defined before interlibrary cooperation can be established to augment service; (2) that effective cooperation depends upon adequate resources, administrative capability, and efficient communications; (3) that although the primary responsibility of each library must be respected, each library must realize its responsibilities to the network and assume its appropriate share of responsibility; (4) that all libraries must maintain an attitude of flexibility and experimentation.[2]

Standards for Public Library Service in North Carolina, published in 1970 "recognizes the fact that good library service is economically impractical for library systems serving fewer than 75,000 people".[3] The Standards continue to say that systems serving fewer than 75,000 "should seek new affiliations or be prepared to pay more per capita for an equivalent level of service".

In an abstract of his paper "Information-U (Unlimited)" delivered at the

1971 American Society of Information Services in Denver. Robert T. Jordon of Federal City College, Washington, D. C. had this to say:[4]

> There are pervasive trends that must be reckoned with and reconciled in assessing the future development of information resources:
>
> (1) People everywhere, and young people in particular, are ignoring artificial institutional boundaries in fulfilling their informational needs. Increasingly they are acting on the assumption that all information resources should be available to all.
>
> (2) The need for good access to information is growing as school, job, personnel and community problems become even more complex and perplexing.
>
> (3) Yet, budgetary limitations are constraining.

There are a number of specific factors which make it desirable to create an areawide library plan:

1. Increasing use of library facilities and services
2. Changing service areas as the population grows more mobile
3. Increasing types and quantities of library materials
4. Increasing demand for a wider variety of library services
5. Impact of rapidly changing technology on library facilities and services
6. Shortage of qualified staff
7. Rising costs of library facilities and services.

Already in North Carolina, 47 counties have joined to form 15 regional library systems. In the Guidebook for North Carolina Library Trustees

published by the University of North Carolina's Institute of Government, Robert E. Phay cites advantages of larger, particularly regional, libraries in three categories:

A. Library Materials. Regional library systems, which serve two or more counties, provide an opportunity to establish libraries with the broad financial and patron support necessary to provide adequate library services. Regional library systems, by eliminating unnecessary duplication of book titles and having added financial support, can purchase more books than the smaller county libraries. Similarly, the regional library can increase the number of periodicals available to its patrons and subscribe to specialized periodicals. Furthermore, through centralization, the regional library can increase the quantity and selection of such audio-visual resources as music and language recordings, slides, filmstrips, and pictures.

B. Personnel. Regional library systems are in a better position than smaller libraries to meet the personnel standards of the State Library because their resources are centralized and they receive more state financial aid. Also, the regional library system can effectively employ such specialized personnel as adult librarians and children's librarians, making them available to the smaller member libraries.

C. Physical Facilities. By pooling resources, the units of the regional library system can afford many items of equipment - such as projectors, microfilm readers, and station wagons - that are too expensive to be purchased by the single county or municipal library. Another potential benefit of the regional system is the opportunity for central storage. Files of magazines and copies of seldom-used books can be stored in a central place where they would be available to all libraries in the system, releasing space in the local libraries for more current materials. [5]

In the Piedmont Triad Region there are three such systems: Central North Carolina Regional Library System, composed of Alamance and Chatham Counties; Hyconeechee Regional Library System, composed of Caswell, Person and Orange Counties; and the Northwestern Regional Library System, composed of Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Allegheny Counties. It is important to note that each of these systems goes outside of Region G boundaries. The cooperative arrangements vary according to the determination of local needs. [6]

One of the most important and oldest types of interlibrary cooperation - interlibrary loan services - is markedly increasing. [7]

North Carolina has refined this technique through its Inward Wide Area Telephone Service (IN-WATS) to the North Carolina State Library, which acts as bibliographic and referral center for the libraries within the State. This includes 91 public library systems, all four-year college and university libraries, and all community college, technical institute and two year college libraries in the State (218 library systems). When an interlibrary loan request is telephoned to the State Library, it is searched in the North Carolina Union Catalog by State Library staff. Once its location is determined, this information is transferred to a standard interlibrary loan form which is sent on to the library owning the book, with a copy to the requesting librarian.

The North Carolina Union Catalog, originated by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Duke University, now contains a list of holdings of nearly 100 North Carolina Libraries. The list was microfilmed in 1971. Titles after that date are maintained on cards at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; request for these titles must be teletyped from the State Library to UNC for searching and processing.

As can be seen on the accompanying tables (Tables IA,B,C,D,E) the interlibrary loan service coordinated by the State Library is heavily used, and circulation has increased steadily since the inception of the IN-WATS service in 1968.

In addition, the State Library offers to all public libraries in the State by contract, a centralized purchasing, cataloging and processing center.

Because of the volume of orders handled through the State Processing Center in Raleigh, participating libraries can receive discounts of up to 40% up the retail price of books. Cataloging and processing, which includes preparing the necessary catalog cards and making the books ready for the shelf, cost the participating library $ 1.10 per volume. Particularly for smaller libraries, whose volume of ordering is relatively small, this service represents a considerable monetary savings. It also has the advantage of freeing scarce skilled staff (assuming a trained librarian with cataloging ability is available to the small library in the first place) for more direct patron services.

Library cooperation can take many forms, from consolidated library systems operating as a single administrative unit, such as the three regional systems already in existance in Region G, to a confederated system with local libraries cooperating under specific contractual agreements but retaining local automony, to loosely structured informal agreements covering cooperation in particular projects.

In a survey of multi-jurisdictional library systems undertaken for the American Library Association in 1966 by Nelson Associates, the frequency with which various tasks were performed by the systems was surveyed:

TASKS PERFORMED BY SYSTEMS FOR THEIR UNITS [8]

Centralized processing	86.2%
Centralized cataloging	84.5
Centralized purchasing	84.5
Delivery service between units	81.0
Joint publicity	81.0
Book selection lists	81.0
In-service training for staff	79.3
Other centralized record keeping	75.9
Compiling and publishing library statistics	74.1
Rotating collections	74.1
Joint book selection and circulation	70.7
Deposit center for older materials	41.4

PATRON SERVICES PROVIDED BY SYSTEMS [9]

Free borrowing privileges at all libraries For all holdings	89.6%
Full-time reference service	79.3
Copy reproduction	79.3
Privilege of returning materials to any outlet	72.4
Union catalog	79.3
Of all holdings	
Of some holdings	
Uniform loan regulations	63.8
Network of rapid communications with outside reference centers	37.9

These are the types of activities which were studied before making the recommendations found in this report.

A number of socio-economic facts are required in planning any program for library services:

population characteristics - particularly age distribution;

present education levels and potential educational demands;

business and economic trends;

employment needs and interests; and specialized professional and technical demands.

It is also desirable to ascertain the ability and willingness of people to pay for high quality library services.

These factors are presented in Chapter II - Socio-economic Factors as a Background for Library Planning.

Chapter III deals with the present library facilities in Region G - how they compare with State and National standards, strengths, and weaknesses.

Recommendations developed as a result of this study are given in Chapter IV.

I. FOOTNOTES

1. Ruth J. Patrick. Guidelines for Library Cooperation, Development of Academic Library Consortia. Santa Monica, California, Systems Development Corporation, 1972. p. 1.

2. Geneviene M. Casey. "Emerging State and Regional Library Networks" in Becker, Joseph, ed., Interlibrary Communications and Information Networks. Chicago, American Library Association, 1971. p. 45.

3. Development Committee - Public Libraries Section, North Carolina Library Association. Standards for Public Library Service in North Carolina. Raleigh, the Association, 1970. Forward.

4. Cited by P. S. Ogilvie. "Interlibrary Cooperation". Pennsylvania Library Association Bulletin. 27:257

5. Robert E. Phay. The Public Library: A Guidebook for North Carolina Library Trustees. Chapel Hill, Institute of Government, University of North Carolina, 1972. p. 35-36.

6. See Appendix A for copies of the agreements establishing these library systems.

7. See David C. Weber and Frederich C. Lynden, "Survey of Interlibrary Cooperation" in Becker, op. cit., p. 60-81.

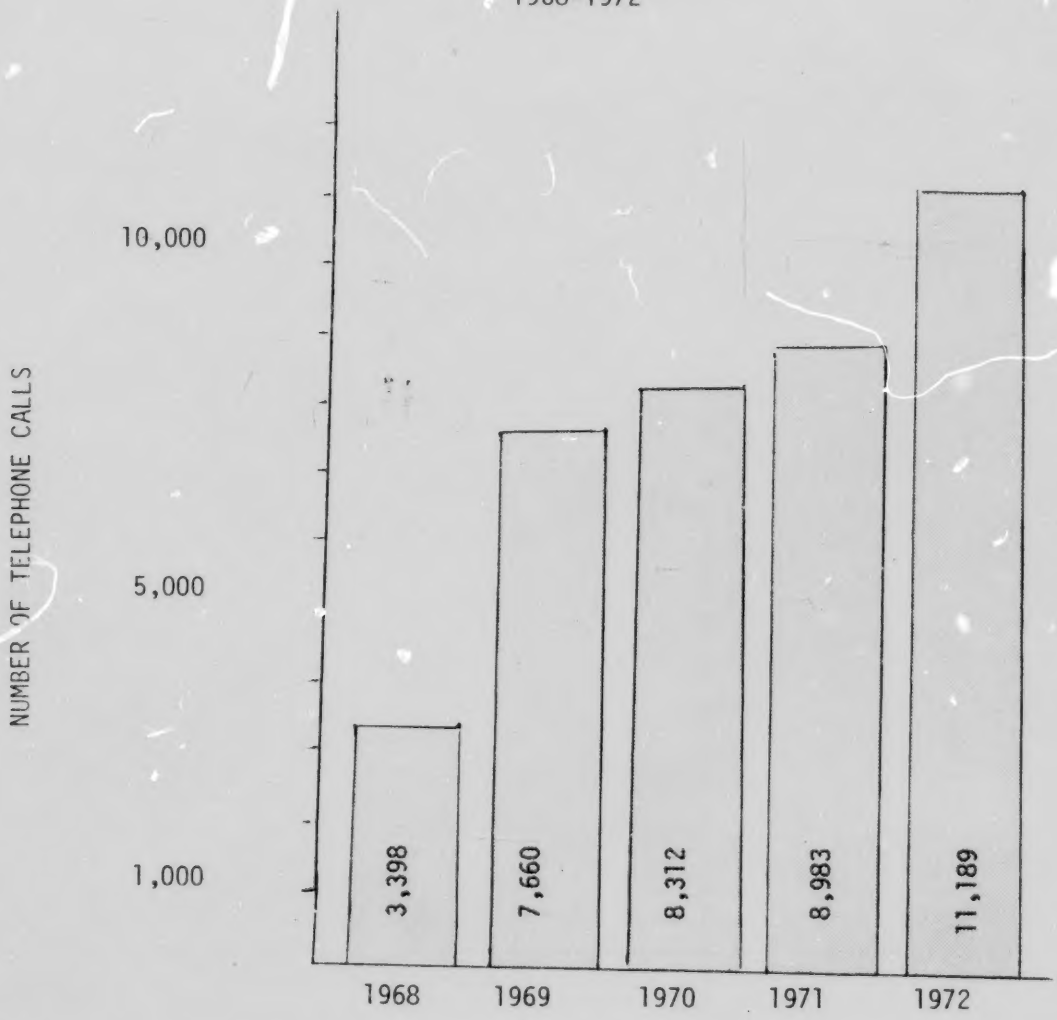
8. Nelson Associates. Public Library Systems in the United States: A Survey of Multijurisdictional Systems. Chicago, American Library Association, 1969. p. 64.

9. Ibid., p. 65.

TABLE I A

ANNUAL NUMBER OF TELEPHONE CALLS

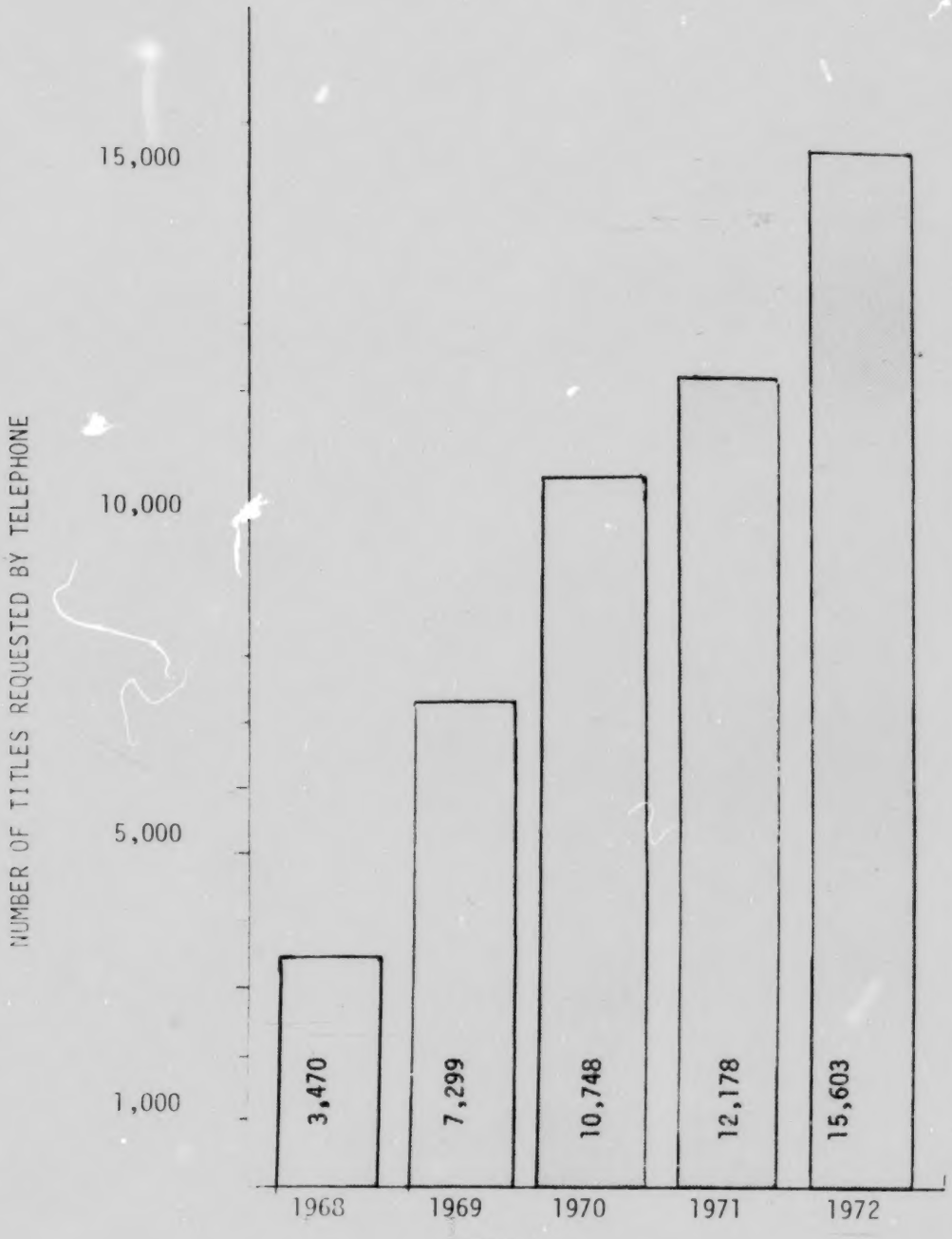
ON THE IN-WATS TELEPHONE
AT NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY
1968-1972



Source: Data supplied by the N. C. State Library

TABLE I B

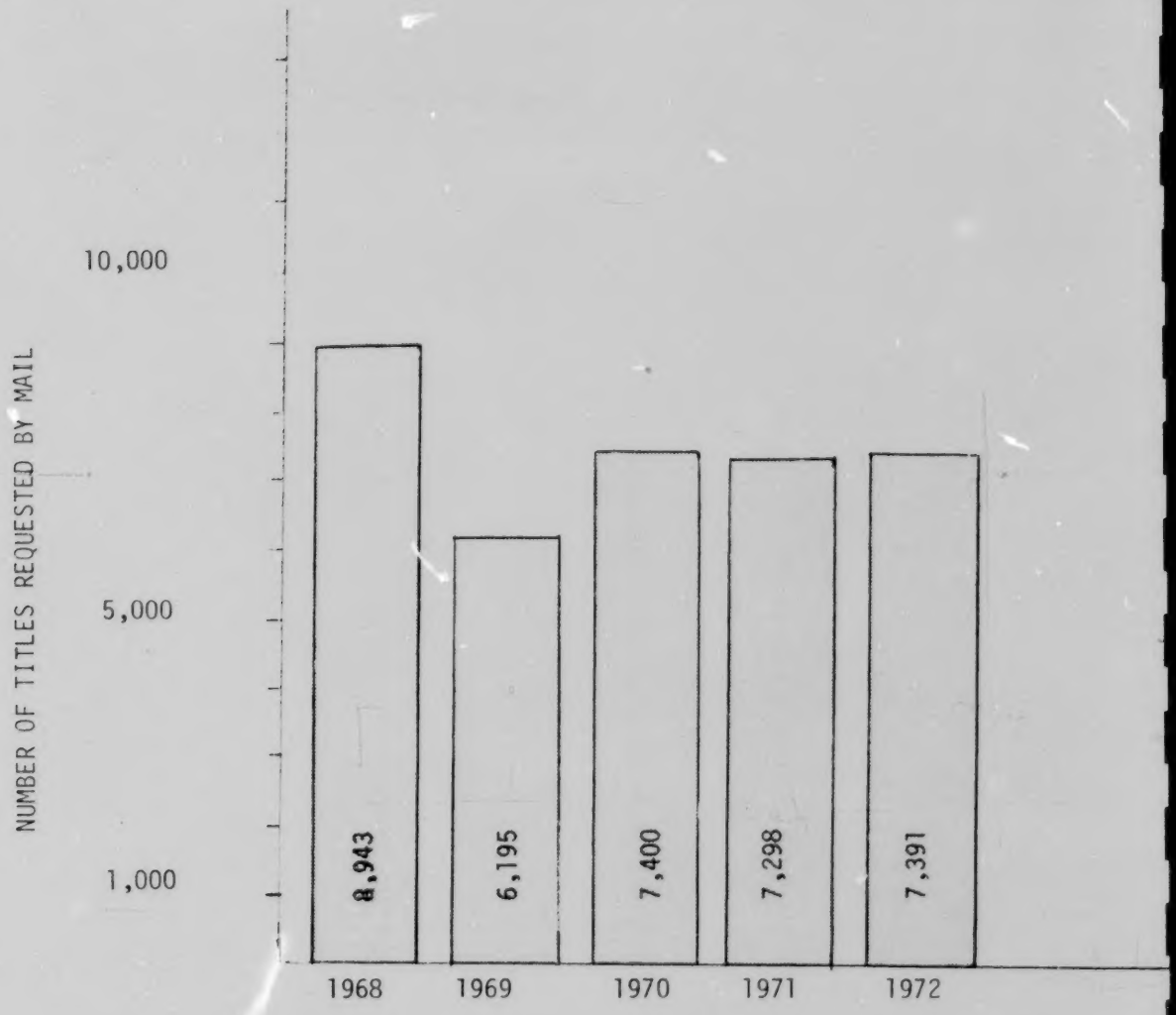
ANNUAL NUMBER OF BOOK TITLES REQUESTED
THROUGH INTERLIBRARY LOAN
BY IN-WATS TELEPHONE AT
THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY
1968-1972



Source: Data supplied by the N. C. State Library

TABLE I C

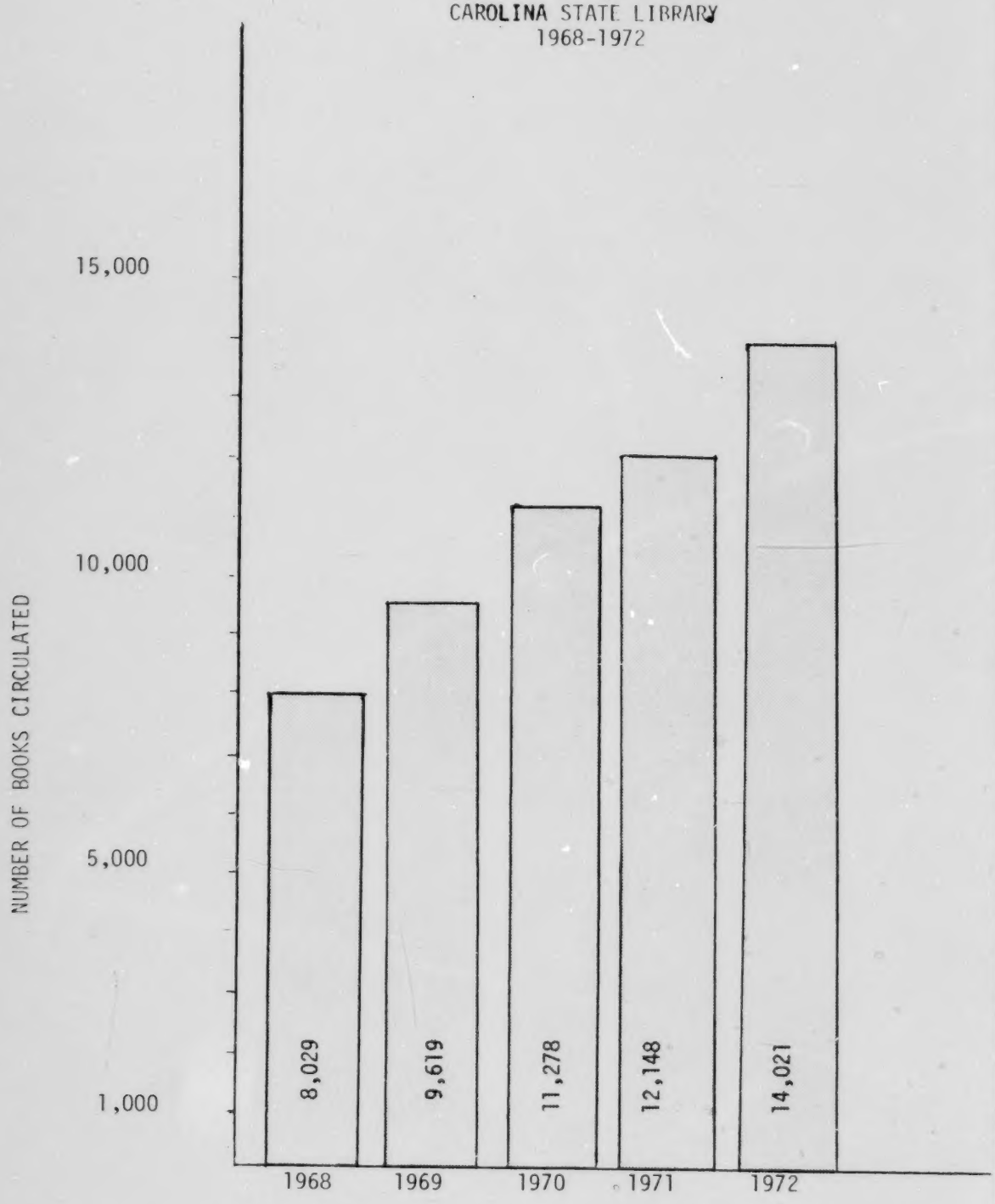
ANNUAL NUMBER OF BOOK TITLES
REQUESTED THROUGH INTERLIBRARY LOAN
BY MAIL AT NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY
1968-1972



Source: Data supplied by the N. C. State Library

TABLE I D

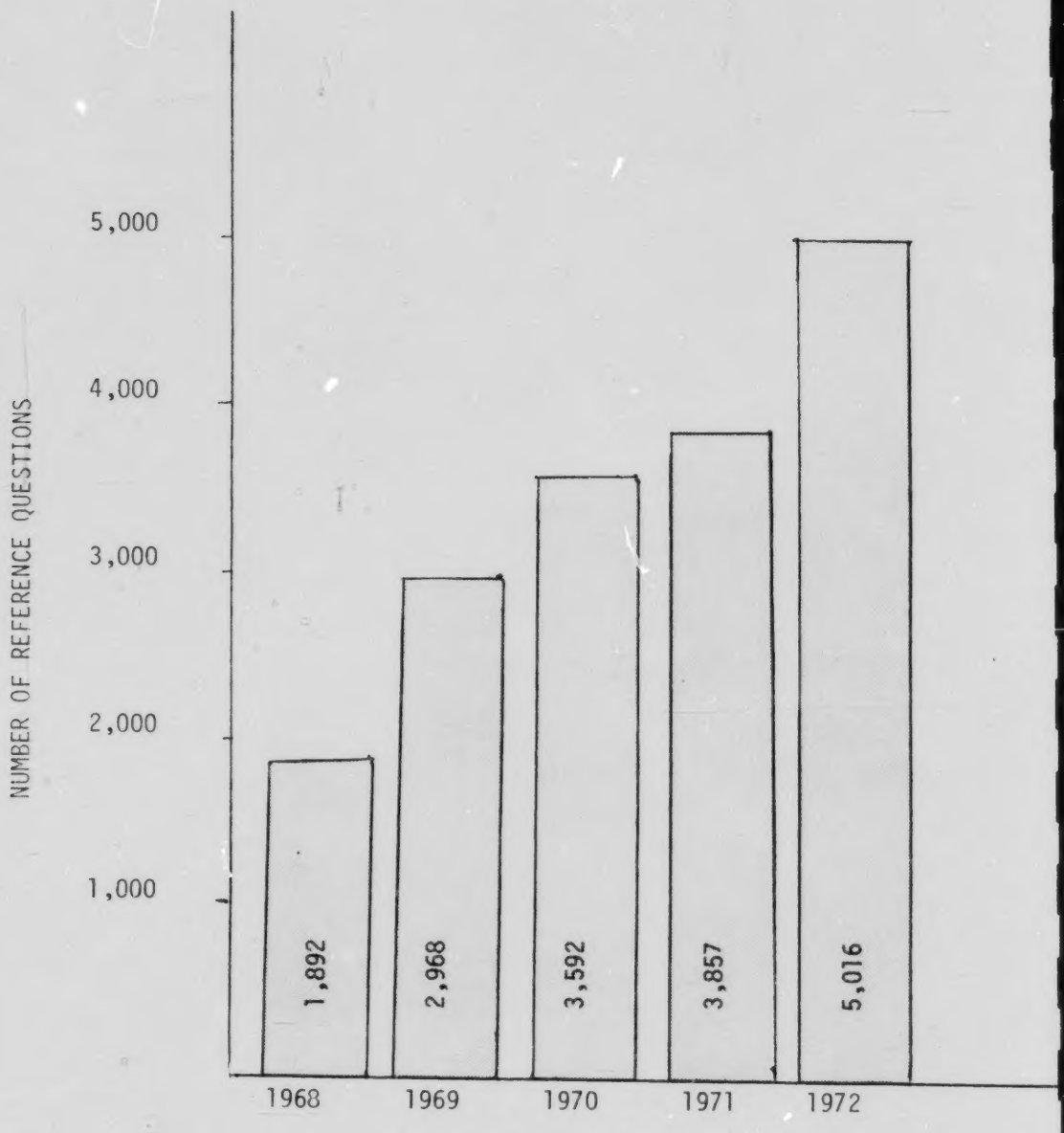
ANNUAL CIRCULATION STATISTICS FOR IN-WATS AND ILL (MAIL) AT NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY 1968-1972



Source: Data Supplied by the N. C. State Library

TABLE I E

ANNUAL NUMBER OF REFERENCE QUESTIONS
RECEIVED ON THE IN-WATS TELEPHONE
AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY
1968-1972



Source: Data supplied by the N. C. State Library

II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS - A BACKGROUND FOR PLANNING

In planning any program of service, it is necessary to have a background knowledge of the various social and economic factors which will influence that service.

The Piedmont Triad region, composed of eleven counties, sprawls over an area of 5443 square miles. Over the past 20 years the region has experienced a tremendous and fairly continuous growth, which while creating opportunities for improvements in quality of living, has also created a variety of social, economic, and fiscal problems. Among them is the lack of adequate libraries and library services for the growing and widely dispersed population. Because of the immense size of the Region, simple distance between libraries becomes a major problem.

Population

The nearly one million people in the eleven county area which makes up Region G can neither be described as urban or rural. In 1970, the Region was 53.4% urban. The Region as a whole experienced nearly a 14% population increase between 1960 and 1970. The rate of increase between 1950 and 1960 - 21% - was even greater. Growth was greatest in the last decade in Randolph and Davidson counties, tapering off in the most populous Guilford and Forsyth.

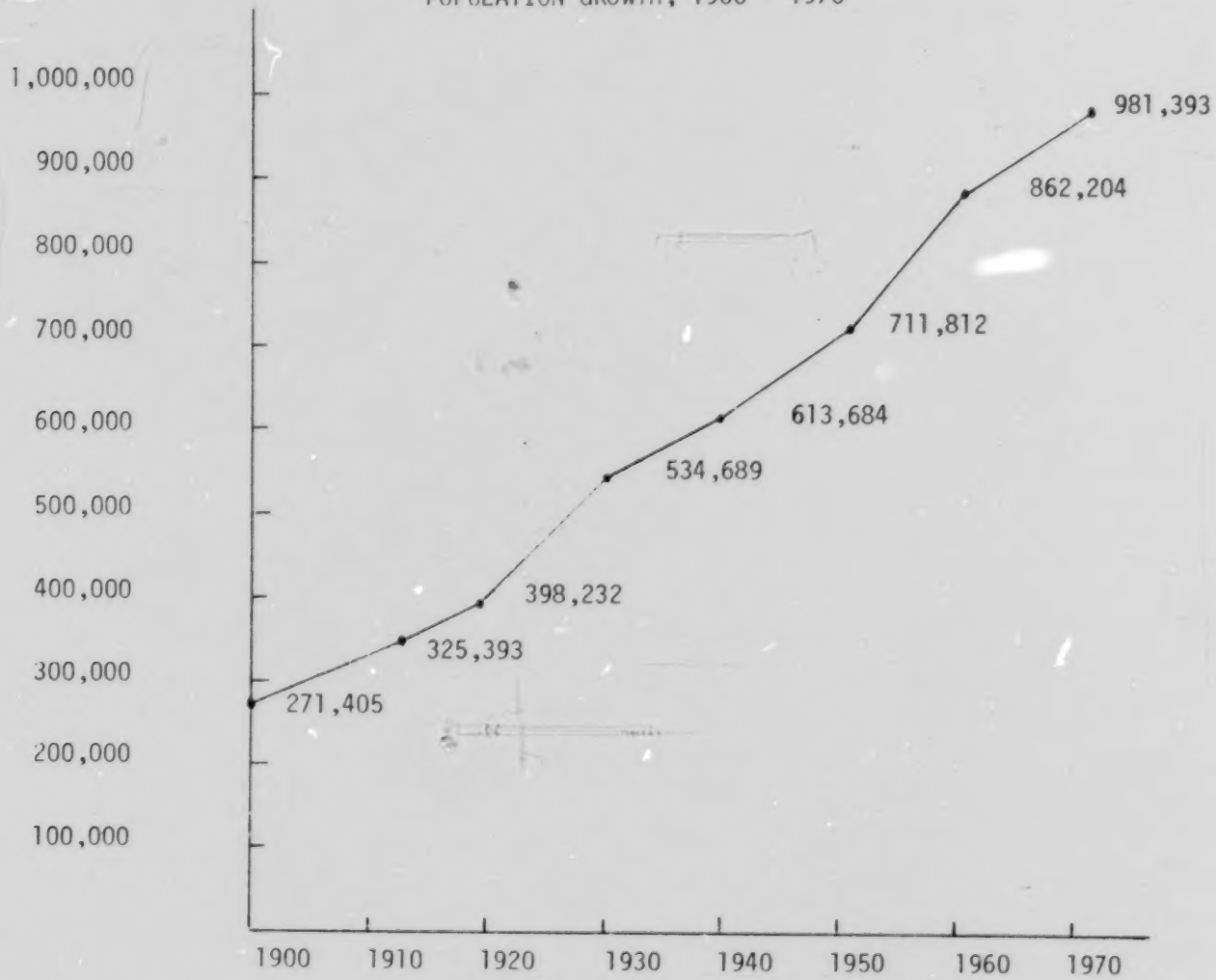
TABLE II A

Population Change 1950, 1960, 1970

County	1950 Population	1960 Population	1950-1960 % Change	1970 Population	1960-1970 % Change
Alamance	71,220	85,674	20.3	96,362	12.5
Caswell	20,870	19,912	- 4.6	19,055	- 4.3
Davidson	62,244	79,493	27.7	95,627	20.3
Davie	15,420	16,7	8.5	18,855	12.7
Forsyth	146,135	189,428	29.6	214,348	13.2
Guilford	191,057	246,520	29.0	288,590	17.1
Randolph	50,804	61,497	21.0	76,358	24.2
Rockingham	64,816	69,629	7.4	72,402	4.0
Stokes	21,520	22,314	3.7	23,782	6.6
Surry	45,593	48,205	5.7	51,415	6.7
Yadkin	22,133	22,804	3.0	24,599	7.8
Region G	711,812	862,204	21.1	981,393	13.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.

TABLE II B
POPULATION GROWTH, 1900 - 1970



Source: Piedmont Triad Council of Governments, Population, Economy, Land Use. Regional Development Guide, Phase I, Greensboro, PTCOG, May, 1971. p. 4.

TABLE II C

PROJECTED POPULATION

County	1980	1990	1970-1990	2000	2010	2020	% Change 1970-2020
Alamance	111,000	124,500	29	144,000	166,000	190,000	97
Caswell	19,700	20,900	9.7	22,300	24,300	28,300	48
Davidson	18,000	142,000	48	171,000	203,000	237,000	148
Davie	22,500	25,200	34	29,000	34,000	38,500	104
Forsyth	257,500	296,500	38	352,000	412,000	481,500	125
Guilford	350,200	417,700	45	505,700	604,000	715,700	148
Randolph	97,000	115,700	52	138,500	164,500	195,000	155
Rockingham	80,000	88,500	22	101,000	116,500	135,500	87
Stokes	26,400	29,500	24	32,500	36,000	40,000	68
Surry	56,600	63,000	22	72,500	82,000	94,000	83
Yadkin	27,500	31,500	28	35,000	39,700	45,000	83

Source: Sherry, Donald. "OBE Base-Line Population Projections" in Office of State Planning, Department of Administration. Planning Leaflet # 11, November 3, 1972.

PREPARED BY THE PIEDMONT TRIAD COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

According to population projections made by the North Carolina Office of State Planning, the counties in Region G will continue to experience growth in the decades to come. By 2020 indications are that Region G's population will be over the 2 million mark. (See Table II C)

Age Distribution

In 1970, the United States Census showed that close to 40% of the population of every county in Region G was under 18. About 30% of this age group was of pre-school age. The fact indicates a heavy demand on school facilities, and concomitantly, on libraries. The present ratio of the number of children aged 6-17 to the adult population, aged 18-64, shown in the school load index below, already demonstrates this kind of demand, as a measure of the educational load presently placed in the adult population.

TABLE II D

AGE DISTRIBUTION

County	% Minors	% of those under 18 who are pre-school	% Elderly	School-lo Index
State	40.9	30.3	8.1	.422
Alamance	38.9	29.6	7.9	.403
Caswell	43.2	28.4	9.0	.507
Davidson	39.2	30.3	7.6	.416
Davie	37.8	30.4	10.	.411
Forsyth	39.4	29.5	7.9	.410
Guilford	40.3	30.6	7.7	.402
Randolph	41.7	28.2	9.0	.488
Rockingham	38.8	30.7	9.3	.567
Stokes	38.4	30.8	9.5	.415
Surry	37.7	31.2	9.4	.395
Yadkin	36.3	30.4	10.1	.379

Source: United States Bureau of the Census. First Count Summary Tape, 1970.

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Education

In 1970, the median number of school years completed by adult residents of the region was just under ten. This compares favorably with the state median of 8.9, and is close to the United States median of 10.6.

Approximately 7.3% of the population 25 years old or more could be classified as functional illiterates. An additional 1.9% have had no formal schooling at all. These people present a special challenge to libraries, which must find materials which are both "easy to read" and on interests held by adults. This group is likely to decline, however, as shown by the school enrollment figures.

TABLE II E

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY COUNTY
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OLDER

County	None	%	Elementary 1-4 Functional Illerates	%	High School	%	Median yrs. School Comp.	Total pop. 25 yrs. & over
Alamance	786	1.5	3,367	6.4	11,328	21.5	10.6	52,669
Caswell	279	2.9	1,214	12.7	1,629	17.1	9.0	9,523
Davidson	1,018	1.9	4,229	8.1	9,897	19	9.8	52,219
Davie	189	1.8	820	7.7	2,159	20.3	9.6	10,643
Forsyth	1,648	1.4	6,226	5.4	28,308	24.5	11.4	115,537
Guilford	2,511	1.6	8,352	5.5	32,130	21.0	11.4	152,736
Randolph	587	1.4	3,109	7.4	8,030	19.0	9.8	42,137
Rockingham	943	2.3	3,703	9.2	8,036	19.9	9.6	40,414
Stokes	328	2.5	1,373	10.4	2,875	21.8	9.5	13,173
Surry	700	2.4	2,712	9.3	5,851	20.1	9.3	29,098
Yadkin	328	2.3	1,285	9.0	3,142	22.0	9.2	14,256
Region G	9,317	1.9	36,396	7.3	103,488	20.9	9.6	428,405

Source: Table 120, United States Bureau of the Census: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report. PC(1) C35, North Carolina

TABLE II F

School Enrollment, Ages 3-34, by County

County	Total Enrollment	Nursery School	% of Total Pop.	Kindergarden	%	Elementary Grades 1-8	%	High School	%	College	%	Total Pop.
Alamance	26,444	471	.5	1,159	1.2	15,103	15.7	7,216	7.5	2,495	2.6	96,362
Caswell	4,384	9	.04	21	.1	3,456	18.1	1,320	6.9	78	.4	19,055
Davidson	24,514	326	.3	642	.7	15,828	16.6	6,640	6.9	1,078	1.1	95,627
Davie	4,701	27	.1	176	.9	3,020	16.0	1,297	6.9	181	1.0	18,855
Forsyth	62,931	1,374	.6	2,793	1.3	35,593	16.6	15,129	7.0	8,042	3.8	214,348
Guilford	85,303	1,752	.6	3,200	1.1	46,793	16.2	19,829	6.9	13,729	4.8	288,590
Randolph	19,047	131	.2	366	.5	12,554	16.4	5,124	6.7	872	1.1	76,358
Rockingham	17,334	85	.1	364	.5	11,336	15.6	4,794	6.6	755	1.0	72,402
Stokes	5,380	22	.1	76	.3	3,632	15.3	1,553	6.5	97	.4	23,782
Surry	11,856	70	.1	225	.4	7,791	15.2	3,397	6.6	373	.7	51,415
Yadkin	5,561	31	.1	110	.4	3,582	14.6	1,674	6.8	164	.6	24,599
Region G	267,955	4,298	.4	8,088	.8	158,688	16.2	54,373	5.5	27,864	2.8	981,393

Source: Table 120, United States Bureau of the Census : 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics Final Report PC (1) C35 North Carolina

TABLE II G

Percent Enrolled in School by County
3-34 Years Old

County	3-4 Yrs. old	5-6 Yrs. old	7-13 Yrs. old	14-15 Yrs. old	16-17 Yrs. old	18-19 Yrs. old	20-21 Yrs. old	22-24 Yrs. old	25-34 Yrs. old	Total % Enrolled
Alamance	13.6	68.1	95.1	90.4	88.4	57.5	32.3	9.8	3.3	51.9
Caswell	-	39.0	91.5	99.4	78.1	35.1	2.4	2.1	1.2	45.8
Davidson	9.1	48.1	97.0	96.9	83.4	46.6	11.3	4.9	1.9	47.4
Davie	3.4	60.5	96.1	96.2	83.5	52.1	4.5	3.2	1.5	48.4
Forsyth	20.4	62.8	98.2	96.3	91.0	67.6	37.9	13.2	4.1	53.5
Guilford	17.6	62.0	97.3	97.9	88.5	64.4	45.1	15.1	3.9	53.5
Randolph	4.9	49.6	96.6	98.0	83.7	42.3	12.8	5.5	2.1	46.9
Rockingham	4.6	40.1	94.5	93.5	85.5	41.2	11.6	5.1	2.4	46.6
Stokes	0.9	40.4	91.5	84.6	78.7	34.3	9.3	2.4	1.6	42.7
Surry	4.0	40.2	94.4	95.7	79.8	45.0	6.6	3.1	1.6	44.7
Yadkin	5.1	39.0	96.4	94.7	88.6	43.3	8.2	1.8	1.2	44.5

Source: Table 120, United States Bureau of the Census: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics Final Report PC (1) C35 North Carolina

School Enrollment

On the average 47.8% of Region G's population is enrolled in school. With the advent of public kindergartens, along with greater emphasis on the importance of education in general, this figure is likely to rise.

The percent of those under 6 who are not now in some type of school program, however, (See Table II F) indicates a desirability for many library story hour and similar programs, to acquaint those youngsters with the world of books, and to give them group experiences.

The percent of high school graduates entering the workforce has declined steadily in Region G as a whole. This seems to indicate that more and more of the Triad Region's high school graduates are entering State universities, private and community colleges and technical institutes. This will result in an upgrade work force and will also place greater demands on the region's libraries.

TABLE II H

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENTERING THE WORK FORCE (%)

	1963	1967	1971
State	48.1	43.4	38.0
Alamance	46.6	39.2	25.9
Caswell	62.0	66.1	57.4
Davidson	45.6	39.5	36.0
Davie	54.4	37.5	47.7
Forsyth	42.4	38.2	33.6
Guilford	41.1	38.9	34.7
Randolph	43.9	46.3	47.1
Rockingham	57.7	43.9	38.7
Stokes	70.1	49.8	49.8
Surry	55.4	44.0	40.3
Yadkin	59.9	50.1	54.9
Region G	52.6	44.9	42.4

Source: Statistical Service Division, Office of the State Budget, Department of Administration. Profile of North Carolina Counties. Raleigh, N. C., January, 1972.

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Economic Growth

Region G has experienced strong economic growth in the last decade. The average per capita income in Region G was more than $300 above the state average. Between 1958 and 1970, per capita more than doubled in every Region G county except Forsyth, which already had the highest per capita income in the region. (See Table II I).

TABLE II I

Per Capita Income

	1958	1962	1966	1970	% change 1958-1970
State	1420	1732	2277	3208	125%
Alamance	1667	2091	2686	3865	131%
Caswell	762	1039	1329	2132	179%
Davidson	1371	1761	2337	3434	150%
Davie	1189	1667	2119	3180	167%
Forsyth	2076	2372	3043	4124	98%
Guilford	1961	2315	3078	4123	110%
Randolph	1370	1804	2281	3275	139%
Rockingham	1447	1782	2320	3647	152%
Stokes	867	1338	1743	2728	214%
Surry	1652	1769	2276	3432	107%
Yadkin	913	1605	2000	2866	213%
Region G Average				3529	

Source: Statistical Services Section, Office of the State Budget, Department of Administration. Profile of North Carolina Counties. Raleigh, January, 1973.

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There was a 29.1% increase in total employment between 1962 and 1971; while the average unemployment declined 3.2%. (See Table J. For a brief population and economic profile by county, see Appendix B). In the period 1960 to 1971, the addition of new and expanded industry in Region G accounted for 12.2% of the state total. (See Table II K). The Textile, Furniture and Apparel industries account for the largest share of manufacturing employment, but efforts are being made to attract other less labor-intensive industries as well. The most success in this endeavor is being had by the larger counties, where employment in the non-manufacturing sector, particularly in trade, government and services, is also increasing.

For libraries this growth and shift in emphasis is important; first, because business and industry will need more and more research assistance from libraries, and second, the prosperity which will accompany the development should support better libraries.

Spatial Patterns

The overall population density of the Piedmont Triad Region in 1970 was 180 persons/square mile. By no means, however, was the population spread uniformly over the 11 counties. (See Table II L).

The accompanying map, taken from the Regional Development Guide, shows the general development pattern in Region G. Also indicated on the map are sites of present libraries. The libraries for the most part are widely spaced and indicate the need, particularly in rural counties, for bookmobile or books-by-mail service.

TABLE II J

EMPLOYMENT - 1962

	Total Employment	Un-employment	Rate	Agricultural Employment	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation Communication Public Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance Real Estate	Services	Gov't.	Civilian Labor Force
State	1,748,000	98,800	5.3	270,100	533,140	68,260	66,140	231,210	46,600	138,120	172100	1,846,800
Alamance	38,850	2,380	5.8	2,480	20,150	990	1,440	4,050	710	2,560	2250	41,230
Caswell	5,230	470	8.3	3,250	210	50	40	140	20	110	530	5,700
Davidson	30,620	1,850	5.7	1,940	16,450	1,070	880	2,970	320	1,680	1560	32,470
Davie	5,710	260	4.4	930	2,340	160	120	400	30	270	460	5,970
Forsyth	86,040	3,890	4.3	1,930	38,030	2,890	6,070	11,780	2,770	6,820	6240	89,930
Guilford	119,800	4,490	3.6	3,490	44,300	6,610	5,090	20,540	6,250	10,170	9080	124,290
Randolph	24,430	1,440	5.6	2,380	13,690	700	230	2,040	290	1,230	1610	25,870
Rockingham	25,420	1,860	6.8	4,030	11,100	620	540	2,360	390	1,630	1750	27,280
Stokes	6,900	560	7.5	4,310	980	140	10	190	20	150	500	7,460
Surry	24,540	1,940	7.3	5,370	10,080	980	460	2,270	240	1,000	1470	26,480
Yadkin	5,690	280	4.7	3,050	320	130	30	390	50	250	630	5,970
Region G	373,230	19,420	4.9	33,160	157,550	14,340	14,910	47,130	11,090	25,870	26080	392,650

EMPLOYMENT - 1971

	Total Employment	Un-employment	Rate	Agricultural Employment	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation Communications Public Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance Real Estate	Services	Gov't.	Civilian Labor Force
State	2,223,200	90,500	3.9	163,700	723,170	102,760	95,280	329990	70,530	217,870	267200	2,313,700
Alamance	48,110	2,370	4.7	1,490	24,130	1,410	1,510	7020	930	3,470	3800	50,480
Caswell	5,580	410	6.8	1,990	1,190	80	50	180	20	160	720	5,990
Davidson	37,440	1,970	5.0	3,870	19,740	1,350	1,230	4160	490	2,490	2910	39,410
Davie	6,010	250	4.0	560	2,520	170	120	550	70	400	680	6,260
Forsyth	108,670	4,090	3.6	1,270	37,360	4,560	9,240	17400	4,600	13,860	11180	112,760
Guilford	170,510	4,650	2.7	2,370	60,910	9,790	6,980	30750	7,950	17,540	17390	175,160
Randolph	31,700	1,300	3.9	2,660	27,610	1,040	640	3360	430	1,750	2120	33,000
Rockingham	32,850	1,440	4.2	2,420	16,390	1,010	660	3160	610	2,130	2620	34,290
Stokes	6,930	640	8.5	830	3,520	320	690	360	40	180	820	7,570
Surry	28,130	1,060	3.6	2,420	12,910	1,940	750	3110	400	1,370	1960	29,190
Yadkin	6,050	610	9.2	1,110	3,110	130	70	720	70	450	840	6,660
Region G	481,980	18,790	3.8	20,990	209,390	21,800	21,940	70770	15,610	43,700	45040	500,770
% change since 1962	29.1%	-3.2%		-36.7%	32.9%	56.0%	47.2%	50.2%	40.7%	68.9%	72.7%	27.5%

Source: Employment Security Commission of North Carolina. North Carolina Work Force Estimates, by County Area and State. Raleigh, N. C., 1972

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TABLE II K

New and Expanded Industry

	Investment (in 000's) in New Industry				Investment (in 000's) in Expanded Industry				
	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1971	Total	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1971	Total	% of State Total
State	723,908	1,491,969	580,884	2,796,761	806,810	1,523,401	753,320	3,083,531	
Alamance	6,879	10,370	12,758	30,007	10,739	36,879	37,413	85,031	2
Caswell	503	7,355	3	7,861	775	3,398	-	4,173	0.2
Davidson	8,023	49,194	4,517	61,734	10,649	43,953	4,346	58,948	2
Davie	27,655	12,875	905	41,435	297	5,672	5,200	11,169	0.9
Forsyth	7,202	130,198	12,900	150,300	97,730	143,071	50,586	291,387	7.5
Guilford	59,761	120,102	54,563	234,426	109,530	188,334	118,601	416,465	11.1
Randolph	3,527	11,061	420	15,008	8,009	17,645	5,982	31,636	0.8
Rockingham	15,945	15,300	22,183	53,428	33,272	39,671	14,738	87,681	2.4
Stokes	6,400	200	-	6,600	200	94	-	294	0.1
Surry	2,270	3,450	-	5,720	5,720	10,753	1,994	18,467	0.4
Yadkin	287	1,000	8,450	9,737	310	183	3,095	3,588	0.1
Region G	138,452	361,105	116,699	616,256	277,231	489,653	241,955	100,839	12.2

Source: Statistical Services Division, Office of the State Budget, Department of Administration. Profile of North Carolina Counties. January 1972.

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TABLE II L

Population Density - 1970

	Acres Sq. Miles	1970 Population	Population/ Sq. Miles
Alamance	434	96,362	222
Caswell	435	19,055	44
Davidson	546	95,627	175
Davie	264	18,855	71
Forsyth	424	214,348	505
Guilford	651	288,590	443
Randolph	801	76,358	95
Rockingham	572	72,402	126
Stokes	459	23,782	52
Surry	537	51,415	96
Yadkin	335	24,599	46
Region G	5,458	981,393	180

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

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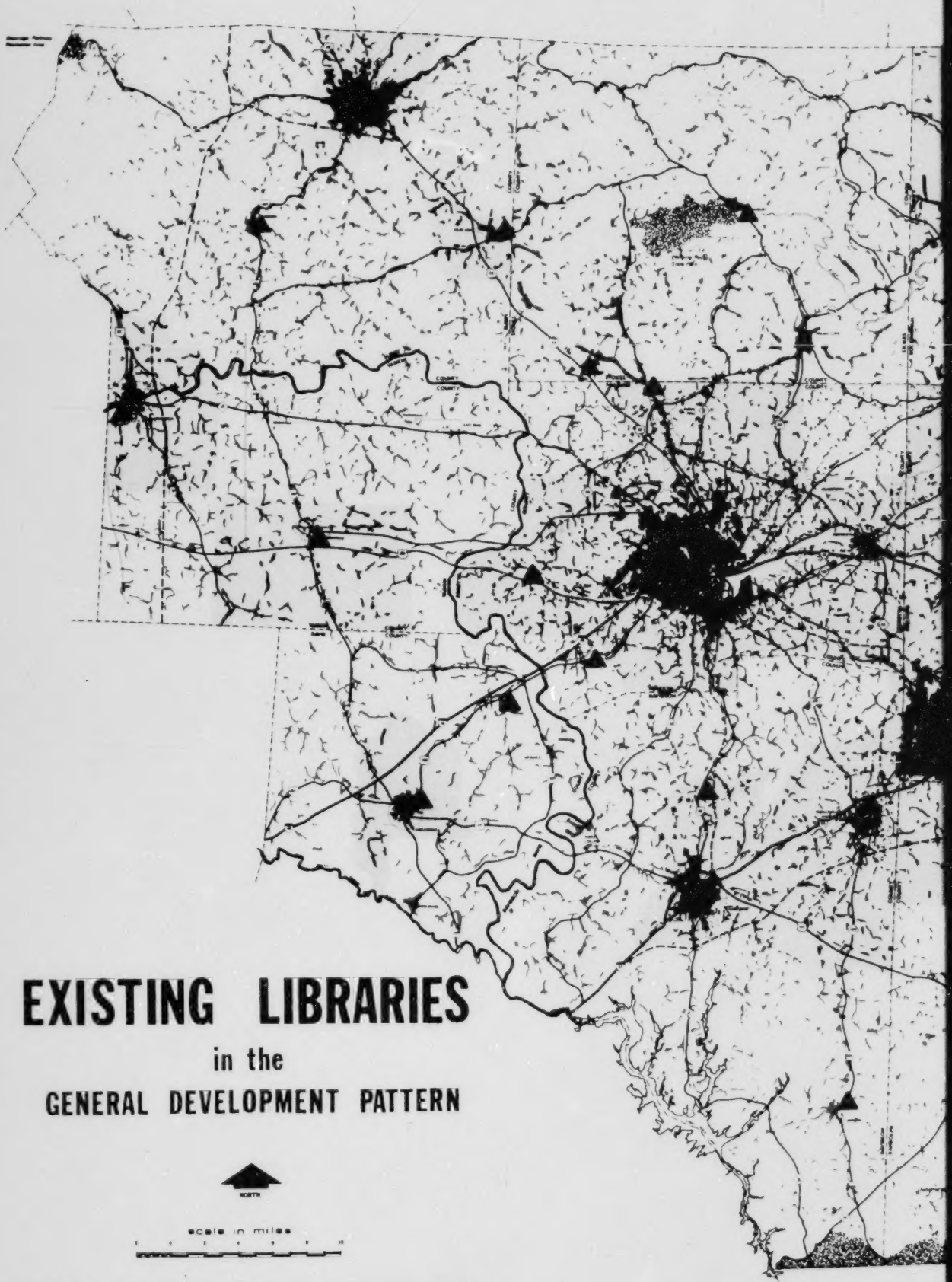
In summary, the people of the Piedmont Triad region, are likely to place increasingly heavy demands on the areas libraries, because of population growth, increasing educational levels and expanding industry. Library services must be increased to meet these demands. Plans for these services need to take into account (1) different age levels to be served; (2) the trend toward increasing educational enrollment which will affect reading habits; (3) expanding industry which will expect greater reseach resources; (4) the anticipated change in spatial distribution as the population grows.



EXISTING LIBRARIES

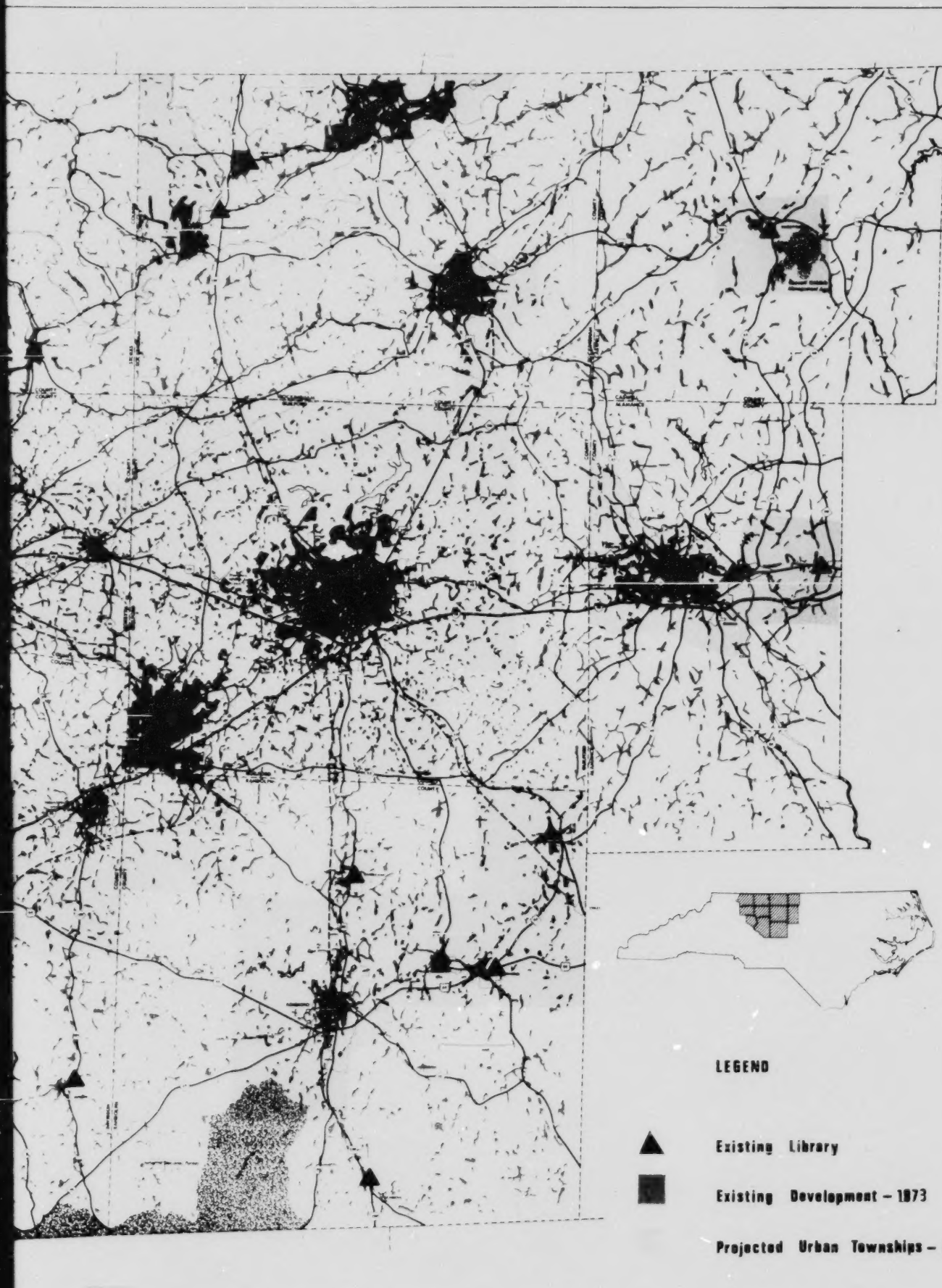
in the

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERN

NORTH

scale in miles

PIEDMONT TRIAD REGION


LEGEND
Existing Library
Existing Development – 1973
Projected Urban Townships – 2000

III. EXISTING LIBRARY SERVICE

Regional G presently has 10 library systems within it borders: 5 county systems, 2 city systems and 3 regional systems. As mentioned in the Introduction, the three regional systems each service a county outside of the planning region's boundaries.

This section of the Regional Library Services Study attempts to compare existing library facilities and services in Region G to State and National standards and to point out strengths and weaknesses in those services and facilities.

According to the Governor's Commission on Library Resources, few of North Carolina's libraries meet national standards.[1] As stated by the North Carolina Library Association, "standards provide a means by which trustees, government officials and citizens can measure their public library".[2] In 1970, the North Carolina Library Association adopted a set of standards based on the 1966 American Library Associations National Standards.

In the Long-Range Program for Library Service, prepared by the State Library in 1972, the following observations were made:

NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARY PERSONNEL

	Actual FY 1971	ALA Standards	Additional Needed
Professional & Associate	209	833	624
	777	1,667	890
TOTAL	986	2,500	1,514

At an average cost of $10,000 per year for professionals and $5,000 per year for clericals, the needed additional funds for personnel total $10,690,000 and represent at 175% increase over present expenditures for personnel.

BOOKS

Although periodicals, newspapers, films, sound recordings and other media are needed for good public library service, these materials may not be as meaningfully measured Statewide as are books. There are 5,907,298 books owned by public libraries. To each the generally accepted standard of two books per capita, an additional 4,256,820 are needed. At the 1970 unit cost of $7.85 per volume, the estimated additional cost is $33,416,037. Since only $2,059,779 was expended for all public library materials in FY 1971, the achievement of standards in the foreseeable future seems unrealistic. Therefore, it is imperative that cooperative plans be accelerated.[2]

POPULATION SERVED

The American Library Association standards are based on serving a minimum of 150,000 people in a library system.[3] This figure was chosen because it was believed that to operate a library system for less than 150,000 is both impractical and inefficient. As stated in the ALA standards, "if a population group of 20,000 people decide to maintain its own independent library

TABLE III A
GENERAL INFORMATION, REGION G LIBRARIES

	1970 Population	No. of Counties	No. Municipal Governments	No. of Branches	No. Bookmobiles	No. Volumes	No. Newspaper Subscriptions 1	No. Periodical 1 Subscriptions	No. Adult Non-Fiction Volumes	No. Adult Fiction Volumes	No. Juvenile Volumes	Circulation	Vol./Capita	Circ./Capita
Central N. C. Reg.	125,916	2	6	5	3	101,673	21	264	28,357	28,359	37,149	300,074	.81	2.38
Davidson County	95,627	1	3	3	1	98,405	12	82	65,000	25,000	10,000	269,158	1.02	2.81
Davie County	18,855	1	1	1	1	27,996	4	51	10,947	8,637	8,412	72,009	1.48	3.82
Forsyth County	214,348	1	3	8	3	288,213	88	1,033	151,407	64,191	72,615	849,700	1.34	3.96
Greensboro	225,436	1	4	2	2	328,465	38	850	163,484	61,965	103,016	737,072	1.54	3.27
High Point	62,029	1	1	1	0	144,603	9	257	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	250,587	2.33	4.04
Hyconeechee Reg.	102,676	3	3	4	2	72,620	10	132	23,306	19,781	31,022	182,794	1.4	2.5
Northwestern Reg.	107,930	4	6	10	4	132,475	23	252	48,863	43,703	39,909	320,919	1.23	2.97
Randolph County	76,358	1	8	7	0	86,319	30	400	40,935	24,834	20,550	180,307	1.13	2.36
Rockingham County	72,402	1	5	6	1	102,656	31	495	34,711	31,473	36,472	205,992	1.42	2.84

1 Includes Duplicate Titles

Source: Southeastern Library Association Questionnaire, 1973
Data refers to the 1971-72 Fiscal Year

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service, it must pay almost twice as much per capita as a group of 200,000 people for adequate service".[4]

As can be seen in the tables that follow, in Region G, only the Forsyth County Public Library System, and the Greensboro Public Library System, which serves Guilford County as well, meet the 150,000 population criterion for economy and efficiency.

The Standards for Public Library Service in North Carolina cites 75,000 as the break-even population point, below which good library service is economically impractical. This standard states that "Public Library systems in North Carolina serving fewer than 75,000 should seek new affiliations or be prepared to pay more per capita for an equivalent level of service".[5] Davie County, the City of High Point, and Rockingham County fall below this population figure, with Randolph County being only slightly over.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Desirable levels of financial support are also dealt with in the ALA Standards - recommending a per capita budget of $3.44 for a 100,000 population system, and $3.96 for a 50,000 population system.[6]

As Table III A shows, only four of the ten library systems meet this standard: Forsyth, Greensboro, High Point, and Rockingham. A somewhat lower criteria was applied by Wheeler & Goldhor in their Practical Administration of Public Libraries, which suggests per capita expenditures of $3.30 for large library systems and $3.50 for the smallest.[7]

TABLE III B
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES, REGION G LIBRARIES

	Population	Total Revenue [1]	Revenue/Capita	Salaries	Printed Material	Printed Material/Capita	Non-Print Materials	Non-Print/Capita Materials	Binding	Equipment	Contracts	Travel	Other Operating	Capital Outlay	Total Expenditures [2]	Expenditure/Capita
Central N. C. Reg.	125,916	211,531	1.68	151,656	37,612	.30	-	-	837	-	5,534	790	22,831	-	219,260	1.74
Davidson County	95,627	198,348	2.07	113,048	30,524	.31	3,000	.03	2,000	18,236	10,250	2,500	14,590	2,500	193,948	2.02
Davie County	18,855	39,841	2.11	25,651	6,651	.35	-	-	397	1,392	900	58	9,851	-	44,900	2.38
Forsyth County	214,348	873,157	4.07	534,786	131,585	.61	23,160	.11	5,500	62,024	106,911	2,445	65,804	53,763	932,215	4.35
Greensboro	225,436	762,824	3.38	493,950	144,951	.64	7,418	.03	4,379	28,361	1,397	301	44,718	413	725,475	3.22
High Point	63,204	309,230	4.99	199,133	54,400	.88	7,567	.12	749	3,706	-	1,500	42,175	-	-	-
Hyconeechee Reg.	102,676	140,413	1.36	92,264	24,751	.24	-	-	550	2,816	4,545	2,567	14,700	-	139,126	1.4
Northwestern Reg.	107,930	232,338	2.15	128,111	40,918	.38	2,765	.02	410	7,375	5,965	4,305	3,335	-	193,184	1.79
Randolph County	76,358	142,788	1.87	84,561	22,931	.30	1,895	.02	592	8,300	3,170	676	19,695	-	141,821	1.86
Rockingham County	72,402	268,496	3.71	153,359	49,474	.68	663	.01	2,019	26,897	6,528	1,880	21,968	131,882	262,788	3.63

[1] From all sources
[2] Not including capital outlay

PREPARED BY THE PIEDMONT TRIAD COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Source: Southeastern Library Association Questionnaire
Figures refer to 1971-72 Fiscal Year

Published in 1962, all of the Wheeler & Goldhor figures must now be scaled upward due to higher costs of books, personnel, equipment, etc. However, even by this lower and outdated standard, the financial support given to Region G libraries is painfully low (see Table III B). ALA standards must also be revised upward to reflect increasing costs between 1966 and 1973.

Wheeler & Goldhor also suggested other minimum standards for measuring library service:[8]

TABLE III C

SUGGESTED MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR MAJOR FACTORS

Population Size Categories	Expenditures per Capita	Book Stock per Capita	Circulation per Capita	Percent of Salaries to Total
Under 1,000	$ 3.50	5 vols.	10 vols.	50%
1,000 - 2,500	3.50	4 vols.	10 vols.	55%
2,500 - 5,000	3.50	3.5 vols	10 vols.	60%
5,000 - 10,000	3.50	3 vols.	10 vols.	61%
10,000 - 25,000	3.50	2.7 vols.	9.5 vols	62%
25,000 - 35,000	3.50	2.3 vols.	9 vols.	63%
35,000 - 50,000	3.50	2.2 vols.	9 vols.	64%
50,000 - 100,000	3.50	2 vols.	8.5 vols.	65%
100,000 - 200,000	3.50	1.7 vols.	8 vols.	66%
200,000 - 500,000	3.40	1.5 vols.	7 vols.	67%
500,000 - upward	3.30	1.2 vols.	6 vols.	68%

TABLE III D
BOOK STOCK AND CIRCULATION, REGION G LIBRARIES

	Population 1970	No. Volumes Held	Volumes/ Capita	1973 Circulation	1973 Circulation/ Capita	1972 Circulation	1972 Circulation Capita
Central N. C. Regional	125,916	101,000	.802	240,975	1.91	158,797	1.26
Davidson County	95,627	64,109	.67	276,569	2.89	265,654	2.78
Davie County	18,855	28,847	1.52	74,358	3.94	72,148	3.83
Forsyth County	214,348	290,863	1.36	900,634	4.20	849,700	3.96
Greensboro	225,436	353,829	1.56	735,806	3.26	735,072	3.26
High Point	63,204	150,445	2.38	220,857	3.49	270,587	4.28
Hyconeechee Regional	102,676	72,600	.71	185,906	1.81	182,794	1.78
Northwestern Regional	107,930	141,415	1.31	373,016	3.46	320,919	2.97
Randolph County	76,358	90,704	1.19	190,386	2.49	187,671	2.46
Rockingham County	72,402	113,275	1.56	200,972	2.76	205,992	2.84

Source: PTCOG Questionnaire to Libraries in Region, 1973
Unless otherwise indicated, data is for fiscal year 72-73

PREPARED BY THE PIEDMONT TRIAD COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

The ratio of salaries to total expenditure is low in several of Region G's library systems, but in general, fairly close to the standards suggested by Wheeler & Goldhor, with none deviating more than 10%.

BOOK HOLDINGS

Only the Greensboro and High Point meet the standard for book stock per capita, and none of Region G's libraries meet the standard prescribed for circulation per capita. (See Tables III A and III D). National standards recommend that a systems headquarters should have 100,000 adult non-fiction titles, and that the headquarters should add 50% of the new non-fiction titles published in English in the United States each year.[9]

According to the 1972 Bowker Annual, this figure for 1971 was 23,460 titles (See Appendix C for breakdown by subject categories).[10] At a 1971 average price of $13.25 (See Appendix D for a price breakdown by subject categories),[11] this would require a book budget of $155,422.50, obviously out or reach of most of the region's libraries, though the expenditures of Greensboro, High Point and Forsyth come reasonably close.

AREAS OF SUBJECT DEFICIENCY IN REGION G LIBRARIES

In the Questionnaire to Region G Libraries prepared by the Council of Governments, area librarians were asked to identify areas in which they thought their collection to be most deficient, with the following results. In fairness, it must be recognized that the librarians were being both subjective and deliberately self-critical in order to identify areas of greatest need and suggest possibilities for cooperative effort.

TABLE III E
AREAS OF SUBJECT DEFICIENCY

Areas of Deficiency	Central N.C. Regional	Davidson	Davie	Forsyth	Greensboro	High Point	Hyconeechee Regional	Northwestern Regional	Randolph	Rockingham
Reference	X							X		
Business & Industrial	X		X	X	X				X	
Easy Books	X	X								
Science & Technology			X			X		X		X
Literature (Adult Fiction)		X	X	X						X
Government Documents				X		X	X			
Pamphlets				X						
Portraits & Pictures				X		X				
Law and Legal				X		X			X	
Young Adults				X						X
How-to-Books										
Foreign Language						X				

Hyconeechee Regional reported that it needed greater depth in all subject areas; the Northwestern Regional system saw deficiencies in all non-fiction areas, as did Rockingham County. In other words, the areas listed above are not the only ones in which the librarians see a need for improvement, but they are the areas of greatest need. It may be possible to approach at least some of these needs through a cooperative effort.

For example, analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of the Region indicate that approximately ten percent of the Region's population is illiterate or functionally illiterate. This portion of the population requires what is known as "Easy Reading" books with a high interest level and easy vocabulary. Perhaps a cooperative selection policy could be established for these books and a rotating collection developed.

While it is not cited as a particular deficiency by any of the libraries, another class of users who might be well served by such a rotating collection are those with sight problems, requiring either large print or talking books. Although the State Library does offer services in this area, it could well be augmented locally.

Another approach to the problem would be to prepare a union catalog of materials which are available in Region G in a given subject area, making it possible for a patron to borrow directly through reciprocal borrowing privileges or through normal interlibrary loan channels.

PERIODICALS

North Carolina library standards state that "Periodical literature is vital to meet reader needs for current material and as an information and reference resource. Libraries within a system should subscribe cooperatively to a minimum of 300 periodical titles".[12]

Again, Piedmont Triad Libraries are deficient in the number of periodical titles to which they subscribe with only Forsyth and Greensboro meeting the standard. (See Table III F).

TABLE III F
PERIODICALS HOLDINGS, REGION G LIBRARIES

	No. of Periodical Titles	Back File Maintained
Central N. C. Regional		
Davidson County	82	5 years
Davie County	51	5 years
Forsyth County	520	Indefinitely
Greensboro	725	Indefinitely
High Point	265	1 year to Permanently
Hyconeechee	132	1 yr. to Indefinitely
Northwestern Regional	59	5 years
Randolph	265	Various
Rockingham	146	2-5 years

In monetary terms, periodical subscriptions to meet the national or state standards, would cost approximately $3500 per library, [13] or 8% of Davie County's total library budget. (See Appendix E for a breakdown of periodical prices).

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

The State standards recommend that the smallest library should have a minimum of 100 sound recordings.[14] Region G libraries for the most part do very well in this area, with four systems having over 2000 recordings each. One system, Randolph, was the State designated interlibrary resource center for music and as such received until 1964 special financial aid from the State to build up its collection.

TABLE III G
NON BOOK MATERIALS, REGION G LIBRARIES

	No. Reels Microfilm	No. Other Microform	Motion Picture Films	Video Tapes	Audio Tapes	Recordings	Slides	Film Strips	Paintings	Gov't Doc's	Games	Pamphlets	Sculpture
Central N. C. Regional	556	-	50[2]	-	-	1,375	-	-	23	1,200	-	-	-
Davidson County	-	-	-	-	-	1,394	-	119	72	-	-	-	36
Davie County	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	10	5	806	-	-	-
Forsyth County	2,319	-	332[3]	-	-	2,800	-	-	123	-	40	-	-
Greensboro	3,280	-	112[3] (148[2])	-	45	6,135	89	63	189	-	-	-	-
High Point	1,467	1,703[1]	62[3]	-	25	2,400	200	135	40	-	-	10,000	-
Hyconeechee Regional	1,178	-	-	-	-	-	120	51	105	-	-	51,137	-
Northwestern Regional	-	-	-	-	-	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Randolph	41	-	38[2]	-	-	3,226	784	446	155	1,000	-	-	-
Rockingham	111	-	-	-	-	400	414	202	-	-	-	2,139	-

[1] approximately (microfische)
[2] 8 mm
[3] 16 mm

PREPARED BY THE PIEDMONT TRIAD COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Source: Southeastern Library Association Questionnaire
Data refers to the 1971-72 Fiscal Year

While the State Library Standards do not prescribe a minimum number of films which should be held by a library system, they do state that 16 mm films should be acquired to supplement the North Carolina Public Library Film Service of the North Carolina State Library.[15] As Table III G shows, only the Forsyth, Greensboro and High Point Libraries have been able to do this. It should be noted that the North Carolina Public Library Film Service now has a collection of some 3,000 films to serve a population of over five million. Starting in 1973, the Film Service also began making its films available for curriculum use by public schools. Obviously, there is a great need for additional films to fill this gap.

STAFFING

Robert E. Phay, drew up the following recommended minimum staff sizes for North Carolina public libraries, based in ALA Standards.[16]

TABLE III H
RECOMMENDED STAFFING PATTERNS
BASED ON A.L.A. STATISTICAL STANDARDS

Library Group	Population Served	Number of Employees		Total
		Professional	Nonprofessional	
I	25,000 - 50,000	4-8	8-17	12-25
II	50,000 - 75,000	8-12	17-25	25-37
III	75,000 - 100,000	12-16	25-34	37-50
IV	100,000 - 150,000	16-25	34-50	50-75
V	150,000 - 200,000	25-33	50-67	75-100
VI	200,000 - 250,000	33-42	67-83	100-125
VII	250,000 - 300,000	42-50	83-100	125-150
VIII	300,000 -	50-	100-	150-

TABLE III I
STAFFING, REGION G LIBRARIES

	1970 Population	No. Certified Librarians (Full Time Equivalent)	No. Non-Professional Personnel (Full Time Equivalent)	No. Clerical	Total No. Full Time Staff	Ratio Full Time Staff To Each 2000 People
Central N. C. Regional	125,916	7	10	3	20	.32
Davidson County	95,627	3	16.5	-	19.5	.41
Davie County	18,855	1	2.58	.75	4.3	.46
Forsyth County	214,348	19	49.8	8	76.8	.72
Greensboro	225,436	21.6	39.9	9.6	71.1	.63
High Point	63,204	5	26	2	3.3	.98
Hyconeechee	102,676	2	12.5	-	14.5	.28
Northwestern Regional	107,930	7	15.32	2.75	26.5	.49
Randolph	76,358	2.4	17.15	1	21.9	.57
Rockingham	72,402	6	15.81	3	26.0	.72

Source: Questionnaire to Region G Libraries, 1973
Data refers to fiscal year 1972-73

PREPARED BY THE PIEDMONT TRIAD COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Only Forsyth and High Point meet Phay's recommendations for total staff.

The Standards for Public Library Service in North Carolina suggest that there should be at least one full-time staff member for every 2000 people in the area served.[17] Table III I on Staffing of Libraries in Region G shows that only the High Point system approximates this personnel ratio.

Again, the cost of meeting the recommended standard should be noted. Using the $10,000 salary for professionals cited by the State Library (see above) the cost of bringing the professional staff level to minimum recommended levels would be $820,000 for the Region. Specifically, Forsyth County would need to add 14 professionals to meet Phay's minimum, resulting in an additional staff cost of approximately $140,000. It would cost Davie County an additional $30,000 - which was 75% of its 1971-72 budget. Using Phay's recommendations, Rockingham County should add 6 new professionals, which would necessitate a 22% increase in the budget, while it would require a 65% increase in the Randolph County Library budget to bring the professional staff level up to the recommended level.

JOINT HIRING OF PERSONNEL

To determine personnel skill areas for which libraries in Region G felt a need but either did not require or could not afford a full-time employee, the Council of Governments Questionnaire to Region G Libraries asked for an indication of professional skills or personnel which were needed or could be utilized effectively on a part-time basis. The results of that question are given below:

TABLE III J
POSSIBLE AREAS FOR JOINT HIRING OF SPECIALISTS

Special Skills	Central N. C. Regional	Davidson	Davie	Forsyth	Greensboro	High Point	Hyconeechee Regional	Northwestern Regional	Randolph	Rockingham
Audio-Visual Technician (Mechanic)	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
Graphic Artist	X	X	X			X	X		X	X
Public Relations Specialist	X		X	X				X		X
Systems Analyst	X			X				X		
Archivist	X		X				X			
Rarebook Librarian					X		X			
Young Adult Librarian			X							

The greatest overlap of needs appears to be for an audio-visual technician to perform routine maintenance and necessary repair work on audio-visual equipment, and for a graphic artist to prepare art work for publications and displays with the aim of bringing more users into the library. Further research is needed to ascertain the feasibility of hiring these specialists on a circuit rider basis.

The major conclusion that may be drawn from these comparisons of existing facilities to National and State standards is two-fold. First, the level of financial support received by the libraries in the Region must be raised substantially in order to meet even minimum standards. Second, cooperative efforts are necessary to insure maximum utilization of resources and minimize any uneconomical and inefficient duplication of effort. A caution must be raised, however: cooperative efforts cannot take the place of strengthening existing resources. Dillution of a weak resource to spread it over a larger

area results not in strength, but in weakness.

Finally, it should be noted that while Piedmont Triad libraries fall far short of generally accepted standards, they are doing a commendable job in light of the financial support they receive.

III. FOOTNOTES

1. Robert P. Downs, ed. Resources of North Carolina Libraries, A Report of the Governor's Commission on Library Resources. Raleigh, The Commission, 1965. p. 76.

2. Development Committee - Public Libraries Section, North Carolina Library Association. Standards for Public Library Service in North Carolina Raleigh, the Association, 1970. Forward.

3. American Library Association. Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems - 1966. Chicago, The Association, 1967. p. 41.

4. Downs, p. 49.

5. Standards for North Carolina Libraries, Forward.

6. Downs, p. 49.

7. Wheeler, Joseph L. and Herbert Goldhor, Practical Administration of Public Libraries, New York, Harper, 1962. p. 135.

8. Ibid.

9. Information Unlimited: North Carolina's Long-Range Program for Library Service. Raleigh, North Carolina Department of Art, Culture and History, Office of the State Library, June, 1972. p. 12-13.

10. 1972 Bowker Annual, p. 176. (17th edition) New York, R. R. Bowker, 1972.

11. Ibid., p. 185.

12. Standards for North Carolina Libraries, p. 7.

13. Periodical prices from the 1972 Bowker Annual. p. 183. See Appendix E.

14. Standards for North Carolina Libraries, p. 7.

15. Ibid. p. 8.

16. Robert E. Phay, The Public Library, A Guidebook for North Carolina Library Trustees. Chapel Hill, Institute of Government, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1972. p. 18.

17. Standards for North Carolina Libraries, p. 9.

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IV RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information gathered in the first three sections of this report, discussions of the Regional Library Advisory Committee and of the Regional Library Technical Committee, the following recommendations are made for the improvement of public library services in Region G.

1. It is recommended that reciprocal borrowing priviledges be extended to all library patrons in the Piedmont Triad Region. This will give the residents of any community access to the collections of all the public libraries in the Region. (The resolution of the Regional Library Advisory Committee and of the Piedmont Triad Council of Governments encouraging the extension of reciprocal borrowing privileges throughout Region G is found in Appendix F).

   The ten library systems in Region G have agreed to participate in a reciprocal borrowing agreement, and Resolutions of Agreement are now being signed by the various Boards of Trustees (A copy of this Resolution can also be found in Appendix F).

2. It is recommended that a Cooperative Film Service be established among the Public Libraries in Region G to supplement the already grossly overtaxed State Public Library Film Service.

   As a result of considerable effort by the Regional Library Technical Committee, this recommendation is already well underway towards implementation. A statement of POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR COOPERATIVE FILM SERVICE among PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE PIEDMONT TRIAD REGION (See Appendix G) has been adopted by the Directors of the public library systems in Region G. Provisions have been made for the review and revision of the Policies and Procedures statement annually, with the first review to take place in June, 1974.

   Essentially, the Cooperative Film Service entails:

   a. a cooperative selection procedure;
   b. the publication of a Union Catalog of Films;
   c. a uniform booking system;
   d. transportation by the United Postal Service to be financed by the borrowing library;
   e. uniform borrowing regulations for films and the preparation of a borrower's manual;
   f. maintenance of uniform statistics to show types of film, size of audience, publicity, use of films by various community groups, and availability of films.

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3. It is recommended that additional funds be sought from both private sources and the State Library to expand the Cooperative Film Service by enabling the purchase of additional films and insuring adequate staffing of the Service.

4. It is recommended that the Library Technical Committee continue to meet on a regular basis as the Piedmont Triad Library Council in order to continue to find ways to promote better library service in Region G through interlibrary cooperation.

   It is further recommended that the Council of Governments provide the Piedmont Triad Library Council with staff and organizational support for this purpose in so far as funds will allow, and to seek continued funding for this purpose.

   In a resolution of the Regional Library Technical Committee, passed unanimously on October 26, 1973, the Library Directors of Region G formally committed themselves to meet as the Piedmont Triad Library Council, and asked that the Council of Governments provide continued support.

5. It is recommended that a survey of library users and non-users in the Piedmont Triad Region be made to determine patterns of use, perceptions of service, and potential areas for new and improved services. This survey should be made as a supplement to this Study in order to fulfill Goal 5 as stated in the Introduction.

   This survey will be undertaken, with coordination by the Council of Governments' staff, by two students at the Graduate School of Library Science of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill as a thesis project. In addition to guidance from the faculty advisory, assistance in statistical procedures will be furnished by the Institute for Research in Social Sciences, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (a copy of the thesis proposal can be found in Appendix H).

6. It is recommended that the Piedmont Triad Library Council prepare an inventory of strengths in collections of Region G libraries, in order that the resources of the Region may be used more efficiently. As a result of this inventory, it is recommended that the Council consider the feasibility of developing Union Catalogs in special subject areas to facilitate interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing.

7. It is recommended that the Piedmont Triad Library Council proceed with the creation of a Union List of Serials as soon as practicable in order to make best use of the periodicals which are available, particularly because the number of periodical titles received in Region G is below minimum standards.

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8. It is recommended that the Piedmont Triad Library Council explore the joint hiring of specialists on a circuit rider basis. Research should cover:

   a. Formula for allocating salary costs
      --use ratio
   b. Methods of allocating travel expenses;
   c. Mechanism for hiring
      --by the Council of Governments, paid, according to formulae determined above, by participating libraries, with the Council of Governments providing administrative support,
      --by one library, with participating libraries contracting for service, according to cost formulae determined above;
   d. Availability of outside sources of funds;
   e. Job descriptions, qualification specifications and salary ranges;
   f. Availability of such personnel through the Region's technical institutes or other institutions of higher learning.

9. It is recommended that a Librarians' Roundtable be instituted in Region G to provide for a continuing and regular exchange of information about resources, operating procedures, services and policies. The Roundtables would be specifically aimed at providing a form of in-service training for library staff below the level of Director.

   Such meetings can provide the opportunity for library staff to meet to discuss their everyday problems, to share useful experiences and stimulate new ideas. They can also foster a foundation of trust and confidence needed for undertaking activities involving a great deal of compromise.

   It is suggested that initially each library be responsible for presenting a program for which it has a staff member with particular expertise. For example, the Community Relations Specialist in High Point might present a program giving suggestions for Public Relations ideas, while the Audio Visual Librarian in Greensboro might give pointers for planning programs using films and recordings.

   In such an arrangement, the counterparts from different libraries may meet as a group, for example, reference librarians, circulation librarians, etc. (It is recognized that in many instances, one person in a library system may fulfill several of these rolls.) The assumption is that the "more that people with similar professional interests communicate, the greater the chances for stimulating and infusing good ideas among them," and "by corollary, the chances for maintaining poor practices are thereby decreased." *

* Ruth J. Patrick. Guidelines for Library Cooperation, Development of Academic Library Consortia. Santa Monica, Calif., Systems Development Corporation, 1972. p. 184.

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Other possible sources of speakers are consultants, the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina, and the State Library.

10. It is recommended that attempts be made to explore funding possibilities and sources of teachers for a more formal in-service training program than the Librarians' Roundtable. The objective of such a program would be a stimulate enthusiam and creative thinking while posing practical solutions to library problems. Subject fields to be considered are Library Management, Reference Services, Childrens' Services, Young Adults' Services, Adult Services. Topics to be covered in each course would include program planning, public relations, book selections policies, book selection criteria, and use of non-book materials.

11. It is recommended that a second phase of this study be undertaken to expand interlibrary cooperative efforts to academic and special libraries in Region G.

12. It is recommended that the Regional Library Services Study be presented to the State Legislators in Region G as an indication of Library needs in the Region, and to encourage their support of funding of library services at no less than the level recommended in the Report of the Legislative Commission to Study Library Support of August, 1968. (Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations of the Legislative Commissions Report are reproduced in Appendix I).

APPENDIX A

REGIONAL LIBRARY AGREEMENTS

Agreement For Central N. C. Regional Library Organization

We, the undersigned members of the Central N. C. Regional Library Board, do hereby agree to provide extended and improved library service to all people in Alamance and Chatham Counties,

We further agree to do the following:

1. Organize within the framework of the North Carolina General Statutes, Article 8, Section 160-75, with 6 board members, 3 from each county.

2. Have regular Regional Library Board meetings not less frequently than once a quarter and called meetings as needed.

3. Provide headquarters for the regional operation within the May Memorial Library Building.

4. Permit free exchange of books among the counties, except those books which are reference, local history, memorials or rare volumes and do not circulate. All books purchased with regional funds will belong to the Region and will be used interchangeably throughout the Region with exceptions named above. Books presently owned by each county will remain the property of each county.

5. Have a unified library budget for State and Federal Aid and for all local funds spent for the Region as a whole. These funds will be controlled by the Regional Library Board.

6. Employ a professionally certified Regional Director and other personnel as required to develop good service.

7. Encourage the Regional Director to: a) plan regular staff meetings for personnel in the Region and make visits to each library regularly; b) to be available in the Region for contact with groups and organizations and c) plan a public relations program for the Region as a whole.

8. Have all State and Federal Aid funds sent to the Regional Librarian for deposit in the Regional Library account. Local funds budgeted by the County Library Boards for the Region will also be sent to the Regional Librarian for deposit in the Regional account. One-fourth of these amounts will be paid quarterly into the Regional Library account.

9. Encourage the continuance of the separate library boards to develop local service and support and to control all funds used for local expenditures.

10. Encourage personnel in all libraries in the Region to continue on the alert for books and materials to be purchased and to make those suggestions to the Regional Director.

11. Consider suggestions for improved library service from all personnel, library boards and friends of library groups.

12. Agree to keep the Central N. C. Regional Library for at least a two-year period; provided funds are available from each county. Thereafter either county should give notice of withdrawal as far in advance as possible before the end of the fiscal year.

13. Should one county withdraw, an equitable distribution of property in accordance with the contribution of each county to the Region for the purpose of purchase of such property for the Region shall be made.

Adopted as of November 9, 1962.

Contract for Regional Library Organization
Northwest Regional Library

We the undersigned members of the Northwestern Regional Library, comprising Alleghany, Stokes and Surry Counties, do hereby enter into contract to provide extended and improved library service to all people in the area named.

In entering into this contract we agree to do the following:

1. Organize within the framework of the North Carolina General Statutes, Article 8, Section 160-75, with 9 board members, 3 from each county,

2. Have regular board meetings not less frequently than once a quarter and called meetings as needed.

3. Provide office and workroom for regional operation within one of the existing libraries.

4. Permit free exchange of books among the counties, except those books which are reference, local history, memorials or rare volumes. These include volumes which do not circulate. All books purchased with regional funds will belong to the region. They will be used interchangeably throughout the region with the exceptions named above. Books presently owned by each county will remain the property of each county.

5. Give top priority to employment of people already employed in the three counties.

6. To have a unified regional budget. Each county's basic appropriation to be agreed upon share of the total budget. (Current budget based on 1, 2, 4, propration). The unified library budget would pay all expenditures of the joint program: salary, books, bookmobile operation, supplies, travel, etc. It would also include a specified amount for each county's individual operating costs. Expenses for local staff salaries and social security, building maintenance and insurance would be paid from the regional budget within the limitation of the county allowance.

7. To have a central cataloging center and office for the librarian and her bookkeeper-clerical assistant in the library which furnishes the workroom and office for the region. Processing of books will be done by each county library. If at any time the regional board should find it more economical to contract for the cataloging and processing of books by a cataloging and processing center which might exist in the State, the position of clerical assistant in headquarters could be made one-half time.

8. Employ a professionally certified director and extension librarian.

9. Put all funds for expenses shared by the region into one regional budget.

10. Request treasurer of each county library committee, which includes the three county members of the regional library board, to send quarterly to the bonded regional library treasurer 1/4 of its pro rata share of the fund due to the region.

11. Continue county library committees to encourage and aid in development of stronger local services and to be responsible for budgeting, spending and accounting for funds which are used for local expenditures.

12. The contract will last for at least a two-year period. Thereafter each county reserves the right to withdraw from the region after six months' notice to the regional library board. In such case, the withdrawal would have to be at the end of the fiscal year.

13. Accept, should one county withdraw, an equitable distribution of property in accordance with contribution of each unit in the region to the shared property.

14. Consider suggestions for improved library service from existing library committees and Friends of the library groups.

We the undersigned members of the Yadkin County Library Board do hereby enter into contract with the Northwestern Regional Library to provide extended and improved library service to all people of our area.

In entering into this contract we agree to the articles of the original contract made by the Northwestern Regional Library when it was organized July 1, 1959 with the following additions and changes in items 1 and 6.

1. That the organization shall include 12 boards members, 3 from each county.

2. Each county's basic appropriation to be based on population. In order to continue to qualify for a regional grant all counties must be contributing .30 per capita for library support by 1965.

Constitution and Bylaws

of the

Hyconeechee Regional Library, Inc.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Hyconeechee Regional Library, Inc.

ARTICLE II: MEMBERSHIP

Membership on this Board of Directors shall consist of equal representation from Orange, Person, and Caswell Counties. Such members shall be appointed or elected by the County Commissioners of each county.

ARTICLE III: OBJECT

The object of this organization shall be the establishment and maintenance of the Hyconeechee Regional Library, Inc., an institution legally organized according to the library laws of the State of North Carolina, offering educational and recreational advantages to every citizen within the counties, with headquarters for bookmobile service throughout the counties located at Roxboro, North Carolina, and subheadquarters at Hillsboro and Yanceyville.

ARTICLE IV: OFFICERS

The officers of the Board shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer, elected annually. In case of vacancy, the Board shall, at the next regular meeting, select a member to fill the unexpired term.

The president shall:
Preside at all board meetings.
Appoint committees.
Perform such other duties as generally pertain to his office.

The vice-president shall perform the duties of the present in the latter's absence.

The secreatary shall:
Keep a record of attendance at board meetings.
Record the official actions of the board.
Give due notice of all meetings in writing.
Notify the proper appointing powers of vacancies on the board.
Perform such other duties as may properly belong to his office or be delegated to him by the board.

The treasurer shall:
Have custody of its official books, records, and accounts.
Prepare a financial statement for presentation at each regular board meeting.
Receive and have charge of all moneys such as gifts, fines, etc,. turned over to him by the librarian or others for deposit; Provided that the treasurer may delegate the detail work of this office to that person officially approved by the board of directors.
Perform such other duties as may properly belong to his office or be delegated to him by the board.

BYLAWS

MEETINGS

The board shall meet once each quarter, the meeting to be held on the second Monday of the first month in each quarter - July, October, January, and March-at such time and place as may be decided by mutual consent.

Special meetings shall be called by the president.

Five members shall constitute a quorum.

Robert's Rules of Order shall decide points of procedure.

COMMITTEES

At the first meeting in the fiscal year the president shall appoint standing committees as follows:

Finance Committee, to supervise all finances, examine and report upon the treasurer's annual report and work with the librarian to prepare an annual budget of expenditures. This committee shall likewise suggest and promote ways and means to increase the library's income.

Publicity Committee, to keep the work of the library ever before before the citizens of the counties.

EXPENDITURES

Salaries of the library staff shall be paid automatically the last day of each month upon proper authorization. Other claims against the board must be presented to the treasurer before the 10th of the month for payment during the current month.

All bills for library purchases must be itemized.

All bills are to be paid by check.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Reading of the minutes.
2. Communications.
3. Financial report; bills and accounts.
4. Librarian's report
5. Committee reports.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Adjournment.

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution and Bylaws may be amended at any regular meeting of the board at which a quorum is present, provided notice of the proposed amendment and of the wording thereof has been given at the last meeting preceding the regular meeting.

Certification of Incorporation

Of

Hyconeechee Regional Library, Incorporated

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, do hereby associate ourselves into a non-stock corporation under and by virtue of the laws of the State of North Carolina, as contained in Chapter 55 of the General Statutes entitled "Corporations" and the several amendments thereto, and to that end do hereby set forth and agree together as follows:

I. The name of this Corporation is Hyconeechee Regional Library, Incorporated.

II. The location of the principal office of this Corporation shall be at Roxboro, Person County, North Carolina, until such time as the Board of Directors shall deem it advisable to move it elsewhere.

III. The objects for which this Corporation is formed are as follows:

A. To establish and maintain free public libraries for all races in the Counties of Orange, Person and Caswell for the use and benefit of the members and the general public, and to promote the intellectual, moral and social well-being of its members and the public generally.

B. To organize, conduct and carry on various plans, efforts, and undertakings for the general moral, physical and intellectual well-being and improvement of its members and of the community in which they live.

C. To acquire and maintain places to house the books and property of the Corporation as well as a place of meeting for its members and their invited guests.

D. To purchase, lease, rent, own, operate, encumber, and sell real or personal property for its own use or for the purpose of obtaining an income from an accumulated funds; and to receive donations from the State of North Carolina or any political subdivision thereof, or from Corporations, individuals, firms or from any other source for the purpose of maintaining libraries, and to purchase additional books and equipment, and to employ servants and agents for the purpose of carrying on the business of this Corporation.

E. To equip and maintain buildings and grounds and to receive and use gifts, grants, loans, devises and bequests and to own, maintain and operate vehicles; to hold and conduct meetings, lectures, and to do any and all other acts necessary to stimulate and develop the intellectual and esthetic life of the Counties of Orange, Person and Caswell.

F. To do and perform all acts that may be necessary or expedient for the proper and successful prosecution of the objects and purposes for which said Corporation is formed.

IV. The Company shall be a non-stock and non-profit Corporation, and no member of said Corporation shall be individually liable for any death, liability, contract, tort, omission or engagement of the said Corporation or any member thereof.

V. The duration of the Corporation shall be unlimited.

VI. The number of directors of the Corporation shall be nine, consisting of three directors from each County, elected or appointed by the County Commissioners of the respective Counties. In each County such directors shall hold their office for six years from their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; provided that upon their first appointment under this article one member from each County shall be appointed for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and at all subsequent appointments, made every two years, one member shall be appointed for six years.

The Directors shall have power from time to time to make bylaws, but any bylaws made by the Directors may be altered or repealed by the Directors at any annual meeting.

Bylaws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Board of Directors at which a quorum is present, provided notice of the proposed amendment and of the wording thereof has been given at the last meeting preceding the regular meeting.

VII. The Officers of the Corporation shall be President and Vice-President, who shall be chosen from the Directors and a Secretary and Treasurer who may be one and the same person, who shall be chosen and whose compensation shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

VII. Notice of the time and place of the first or initial meeting of Directors is hereby expressly waived.

APPENDIX B

COUNTY BRIEFS

Demographic and economic data on each county in Region G was derived from the following sources:

1. Camp, Dresser, and McKee, Inc., Phase I Report, Inventory & Problem Delineation: Regional Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal Study. Prepared for the Piedmont Triad Council of Governments. June, 1971.
2. Employment Security Commission of North Carolina. North Carolina Work Force Estimates, by County, Area, and State. Raleigh, N. C. August, 1972.
3. Piedmont Triad Council of Governments. Population, Economy, Land Use. Regional Development Guide: Phase I. Greensboro, N. C., PTCOG, May, 1971.
4. State Planning Division, North Carolina Department of Administration, and the Urban Affairs and Community Services Center, North Carolina State University. Multi County Data. n.d.
5. Statistical Services Division, Office of the State Budget, Department of Administration. Profile of North Carolina Counties. Raleigh, N. C., January, 1972.
6. U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1970 Census.

ALAMANCE COUNTY

When the 1970 census was taken, 50,497 of the 96,362 persons living in Alamance County lived in urban areas or 52 percent of the total. Of the total county population, 51 percent (49,231 persons) lived in incorporated places while 10 percent (9,408 persons) lived in unincorporated places of greater than 1,000 population. The table below listed the incorporated places and the larger of the unincorporated places in Alamance County with their respective populations.

POPULATION OF PLACES IN ALAMANCE COUNTY

INCORPORATED PLACES		ININCORPORATED PLACES (more than 1,000 population)	
Name	1970 Census	Name	1970 Census
Burlington	35,930	Glen Raven	2,848
Gibsonville (part)[1]	842	West Burlington	1,471
Graham	8,172	Morgantown	3,547
Mebane (part)[2]	2,247	Haw River	1,542
Elon College	2,150		
TOTAL	49,341		9,408

The county's unemployment is relatively low - 4.7% in 1971. Buying power in the county is increasing. In 1971 the average weekly earnings per worker was $117.37. This is a substantial 54% increase over the 1963 average of $75.99. Per capita income has more than doubled since 1958 to $3,865 in 1970.

[1]Total population of Gibsonville, including persons in Guilford County is 2019.
[2]Total population of Mebane, including persons in Orange County is 2,433.

In Alamance County, manufacturing accounted for 50.2% of employed workers in 1971. This represents a 20% increase in manufacturing employment since 1963. Textiles and apparel were the most important manufacturing products. Although manufacturing in general and textile manufacturing in particular have and will continue to have a major influence on its economic life, the County is seeking to attract other types of industry in order to obtain a more evenly balanced economy.

CASWELL COUNTY

All of Caswell County's 1970 population of 19,055 lived in rural areas. One incorporated town accounted for 235 persons (about one percent of the county population), while one unincorporated town accounted for 1,274 persons (or about 7 percent of the county population). The table below lists these towns and their respective populations.

POPULATION OF PLACES IN CASWELL COUNTY

INCORPORATED TOWNS		UNINCORPORATED TOWNS (more than 1,000 population)	
Name	1970 Census	Name	1970 Census
Milton	235	Yanceyville	1,274

Agriculture is the dominating force in the county's economy, accounting for 35.7% of the work foce in 1971, with tobacco being the major income crop. The percentage of the agricultural work force is declining, however, from 43% in 1963. Concomitantly, manufacturing employment has increased by nearly 500% since 1963, accounting for 21% of the work force by 1971. It must be remembered that in absolute numbers this represents only 1190 workers.

Unemployment in Caswell County was 6.8% in 1971, somewhat higher than other counties in Region G. Per capita income has risen markedly since 1958, from $762 to $2132 in 1970.

DAVIDSON COUNTY

Of Davidson County's 1970 population of 95,627, 35,450 persons (or 37 percent of the total) lived in urban areas. Thirty-five percent of the total county population, lived in incorporated places. The table below listed the incorporated places in Davidson County and their respective populations.

POPULATION OF PLACES IN DAVIDSON COUNTY

INCORPORATED PLACES

Name	1970 Census
Denton	1,017
Lexington	17,205
Thomasville	15,230
TOTAL	33,452

In Davidson County, manufacturing accounted for 53% of the work force in 1971, with textiles, apparel and furniture being the major industries. Agricultural employment has declined over the last decade, accounting for less than one percent of the work force in 1971.

Unemployment in 1971 was 5%, somewhat higher than in the other strong manufacturing counties in Region G. Per capita income, however, rose by 150% between 1958 and 1970, from $1,371 to $3,434. Average weekly earnings per workers had risen to $109.90 in 1971.

DAVIE COUNTY

Twelve percent of the 18,855 persons living in Davie County at the time of the 1970 U. S. Census lived in urban areas (2,259 persons). Approximately 15 percent (2,735 persons) lived in unincorporated places while 6 percent (1,115 persons) lived in the only unincorporated place with greater than 1,000 population. The table below lists the incorporated places in Davie County, the larger of the unincorporated places and the respective populations of all.

POPULATION OF PLACES IN DAVIE COUNTY

Incorporated Places		Unincorporated Places (more than 1,000 population)	
Name	1970 Census	Name	1970 Census
Mocksville	2,529	Cooleemee	1,115
Advance	206		
TOTAL	2,735		

This predominantly rural county had 42% of its work force in manufacturing employment in 1971, principally in textiles, furniture and apparel. Agricultural employment accounted for some 9% of the work force. Trade, service and government workers made up 27% of the labor force, an increase of 44% since 1962.

Per capita income rose by about 17% between 1958 and 1970, to $3,180. Average weekly earnings per worker had reached $100.36 by 1971, while the unemployment rate stood at 4.0%.

FORSYTH COUNTY

When the 1970 Census was taken, 147,399 of the 214,348 persons lving in Forsyth County lived in urban areas - 69 percent of the total. Approximately 64 percent (137,728) lived in incorporated places while 3 percent (6,352 persons) lived in unincorporated places with greater than 1,000 population. The table below lists the incorporated places in Forsyth County, the larger of the unincorporated places and the respective populations of all.

POPULATIONS OF PLACES IN FORSYTH COUNTY

Incorporated Places		Unincorporated Places (more than 1,000 population)	
Name	1970 Census	Name	1970 Census
Kernersville	4,815	Rural Hall	2,238
Winston-Salem	132,913	Stanleyville	2,362
TOTAL	137,728	Walkertown	1,652

Forsyth County is a predominately urban county. Only 31 percent of the population lived in rural areas in 1970. Manufacturing accounted for 34 percent of employment in 1971, with textile and tobacco industries accounting for over half of those employed in manufacturing. The industrial base of the County has been explanding in the last few years with the appearance of electrical machinery manufacturing, a large brewery and other new-line industries. Employment in service industries has more than doubled since 1962; during the same period government employment increased by nearly 80%. Employment in transportation, communications and utilities has also increased since 1962, by over 50%, comprising 8.5% of the work force in 1971. With Winston-Salem as headquarters for Wachovia Bank, one of the largest banking systems in the Southeast, the County also has over 4%

of its work force engaged in financial activities. In short, the County has a balanced, diversified economy.

The per capita income of the county - $4,124 in 1970 - was the highest in Region G, and had nearly doubled since 1958. The average weekly earnings per worker is also the highest in the region, standing at $146,20 in 1971. Unemployment was a low 3.6%.

It should also be noted that there are five accredited institutions of higher learning in Forsyth County: Winston-Salem State University, Wake Forest University, Salem College, North Carolina School of the Arts and Forsyth County Technical Institute.

GUILFORD COUNTY

At the time of the 1970 Census, 77 percent (220,127) of the 288,590 persons living in Guilford County lived in urban areas. Approximately 73 percent (209,765 persons) lived in incorporated places while none lived in unincorporated places with greater than 1,000 population. The table below lists the incorporated places in Guilford County and their respective populations.

POPULATION OF PLACES IN GUILFORD COUNTY

Name	1970 Census
Gibsonville (part)[1]	1,177
Greensboro	144,076
Guilford College	61
High Point[2]	63,154
Jamestown	1,297
TOTAL	209,765

Guilford County is predominantly urban in nature, having a diversified business and industrial base. Manufacturing accounted for 36 percent of employment in 1968. Major industries include textiles, furniture, tobacco, electronics and apparel.

Since 1970 there has been a stready growth in employment in trade, services, and government, with the latter two each accounting for 10% of the County's employment in 1971, while trade accounted for 18% of employment. Five insurance companies have their home offices in Guilford County; almost 5% of the work force is engaged in financial activity.

[1]Total population of Gibsonville, including part in Alamance County is 2,019.
[2]Total population of High Point, including parts in Davidson and Randolph Counties is 63,204.

The two cities are somewhat different in their economic make-up with Greensboro being more economically diversified in terms of types of manufacturing and as a regional service center. In High Point, on the other hand, furniture and hosiery dominate the manufacturing sector, and services are generally for the local market area.

Per capita income in Guilford County has more than doubled since 1958, and in 1970, at $4,123 was second only to Forsyth County. By 1971, the average weekly earnings per worker had reached $135.96. Unemployment was the lowest in the region at 2.7%.

In addition to Guilford Technical Institute, there are five accredited colleges and universities in Guilford County: Bennett College, Greensboro College, Guilford College, High Point College, N. C. A & T State University and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Of the 76,358 persons living in Randolph County at the time of the 1970 U. S. Census, 23,060 persons lived in urban areas, or 30 percent of the total. Of the total county population approximacey 32 percent (24,144 persons) lived in incorporated places while 10 percent (7,992 persons) lived in unincorporated places with greater than 1,000 population. The table below lists the incorporated places in Randolph County, the larger of the unincorporated places and the respective populations of all.

POPULATION OF PLACES IN RANDOLPH COUNTY

Incorporated Places		Unincorporated Places (more than 1,000 population)	
Name	1970 Census	Name	1970 Census
Archdale	6,103	Asheboro South	1,998
Asheboro[1]	10,797	Asheboro West	1,158
Franklinville	794	Balfours	4,836
High Point (part)[2]	50	TOTAL	7,992
Liberty	2,167		
Seagrove	354		
Staley	239		
Ramseur	1,328		
Randleman	2,312		
TOTAL	24,144		

[1]Asheboro annexed an adjoining area on July 1, 1971, including a portion of Balfours, so that the 1970 Census (via special agreement with the Census Bureau) should read 13,943 for Asheboro..
[2]Also see Guilford County

Randolph County is a predominantly rural non-farm county. Although 70 percent of the population lives in rural areas, only 1,430 out of a total of 31,700 employees were in agriculture in 1971. Manufacturing accounts for 57 percent of employment in the County. Textiles, apparel, furniture, and wood products lead the lst of manufactured products. Industry is principally located in the Asheboro area and in the Archdale - Trinity area, which is closely tied to the High Point Urban Area.

The economics of both High Point and Greensboro are so closely tied to that of Randolph County, that it is included in the Greensboro, High Point, Winston-Salem SMSA.

Per capita income had risen to $3,275 by 1970 with average weekly earnings per worker at 106.92, a 56% increase since 1963. The unemployment rate for the county in 1971 was a low 3.9%

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Of the 72,402 persons living in Rockingham County at the time of the 1970 U. S. Census, 32,382 persons lived in urban areas, or 45 percent of the total. Of the total county population approximately 49 percent (35,430 persons) lived in incorporated places while none lived in unincorporated places with greater than 1,000 population. The table below lists the incorporated places in Rockingham County with their respective populations.

POPULATION OF PLACES IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

	Incorporated Places
Name	1970 Census
Eden	15,871
Madison	2,081
Mayodan	2,875
Reidsville	13,636
Stoneville	1,030
TOTAL	35,430

In 1971, 50% of the Rockingham County work force was engaged in manufacturing, chiefly in textiles. Non-manufacturing employment made up 23% of the work force, of this, nearly one-third was in trade. Only 7% of the work force was engaged in agriculture in 1971; this figure has been steadly declining since 1963 when 15% of the work force was in agriculture.

Per capita income has increased since 1958 by 150% to $ 3,647 in 1970. Average weekly earnings per worker were also up, to $113.46 in 1971. Unemployment in that year was 4.2%.

STOKES COUNTY

All of the 23,782 people living in Stokes County at the time of the 1970 census lived in rural areas. Approximately 6 percent (1,365 persons) lived in incorporated places, while 4 percent (1,033 persons) lived in unincorporated places with greater than 1,000 population. The table below lists the incorporated places in Stokes County and the larger of the unincorporated places with their respective populations.

POPULATION OF PLACES IN STOKES COUNTY

Incorporated Places		Unincorporated Places (more than 1,000 population)	
Name	1970 Census	Name	1970 Census
Danbury	152	King	1,033
Walnut Cove	1,213		
TOTAL	1,365		

Unlike most of the counties in Region G which have an enlarging work force, the work force in Stokes County has decreased slightly since 1963, by 1%. However, this shows a revival in the economy, since in 1970, the work force had been down 14% under the 1963 figure. The average weekly earnings per worker jumped 32% in that one year.

While the percentage of the work force engaged in agriculture is declining, in 1971 it still accounted for 37% of the labor force. Manufacturing on the other hand made up only 16% of the work force. This represents an 11% increase in manufacturing employment since 1963.

SURRY COUNTY

Twenty-five percent (12,859 people) of Surry County's 1970 population of 51,415 persons lived in urban areas. Approximately 24 percent (12,466 persons) lived in incorporated places while 11 percent (5,461 persons) lived in unincorporated places with greater than 1,000 population. The table below lists the incorporated places in Surry County, the larger of the unincorporated places and their respective populations.

POPULATION OF PLACES IN SURRY COUNTY

Incorporated Places		Unincorporated Places (more than 1,000 population)	
Name	1970 Census	Name	1970 Census
Dobson	933	Bannertown	1,138
Elkin	2,899	Flat Rock	1,688
Mount Airy	7,325	Toast	2,635
Pilot Mountain	1,309		
TOTAL	12,466	TOTAL	5,461

In 1971, 46% of the county's work force was engaged in manufacturing, chiefly in textiles. The largest industries are located in the four incorporated towns. Agricultural employment has declined by 40% since 1963, comprising 11% of the work force in 1971.

Unemployment in the county was down to 3.6% in 1971. Average weekly earnings per worker had risen to $104.92, an increase of 58% since 1963.

YADKIN COUNTY

None of Yadkin County's 1970 population of 24,599 lived in urban areas. Of the total population approximately 33 percent (8,221 persons) lived in incorporated places. None of the county's unincorporated places had greater than 1,000 in population. The table lists the incorporated places in Yadkin County with their respective populations.

POPULATION OF PLACES IN YADKIN COUNTY

Incorporated Places

Name	1970 Census
Arlington	711
Boonville	687
East Bend	485
Jonesville	1,659
Smithtown	196
Yadkinville	2,232
TOTAL	5,970

Agriculture dominates Yadkin County's economy, accounting for 30% of the work force in 1971, while manufacturing accounted for only 14% of the labor force. However manufacturing employment has been steadly increasing while employment in agriculture is on the decline.

Average weekly earnings per worker $94.52 - were among the lowest in the Region in 1971, and the unemployment rate was a high 9.2%.

Because of its strong economic ties with Forsyth County, Yadkin County is included in the Greensboro - High Point - Winston-Salem SMSA.

APPENDIX C

AMERICAN BOOK TITLE OUTPUT - 1971

The data for the American Book Title Output tables are generated from the listing of books in the Weekly Record section of Publishers' Weekly (see Weekly Record heading for details). The following tables are compiled from Publishers' Weekly, February 7, 1972. For complete data on American book production for the years 1880-1969, see the article, "American Book Title Output - A Ninety-Year Overview," by Dorothy B. Hokkanen, pp. 65-69, 1971 Bowker Annual.

TABLE I TITLE OUTPUT BY DEWEY CLASSIFICATION

Classification by Dewey Decimal Numbers	1970 New Books	1970 New Editions	1970 Totals	1971 New Books	1971 New Editions	1971 Totals
Agriculture	200	65	265	241	83	324
Art	852	317	1,169	932	314	1,246
Biography	735	801	1,536[1]	853	944	1,797[1]
Business	658	139	797	550	150	700
Education	842	336	1,178	1,020	230	1,250
Fiction	1,998	1,139	3,137	2,066	1,364	3,430
General Works	568	278	846	715	297	1,012
History	1,010	985	1,995	949	1,029	1,978
Home Economics	235	86	321	381	96	477
Juveniles	2,472	168	2,640	1,991	232	2,223
Language	339	133	472	400	136	536
Law	355	249	604	415	246	661
Literature	1,349	1,736	3,085	1,383	1,603	2,986
Medicine	1,144	332	1,476	1,252	403	1,655
Music	217	187	404	214	188	402
Philosophy, Psychology	843	437	1,280	947	407	1,354
Poetry, Drama	973	501	1,474	932	562	1,494
Religion	1,315	437	1,788	1,140	427	1,567
Science	1,955	403	2,358	2,225	472	2,697
Sociology, Economics	3,867	2,045	5,912	4,268	1,827	6,095
Sports, Recreation	583	216	799	645	245	890
Technology	930	211	1,141	1,057	252	1,309
Travel	848	546	1,394	950	659	1,609
TOTALS	24,288	11,783	36,071	25,526	12,166	37,692

[1]This figure includes biographies placed in other classes by the Library of Congress

Source: 1972 Bowker Annual, p. 176.

TABLE 2 TITLE OUTPUT BY CATEGORY

Category	1970 New Books	1970 New Editions	1970 Totals	1971 New Books	1971 New Editions	1971 Totals
1. BOTH PAPERBACK AND HARDBOUND TITLES						
Mysteries	300	289	589	358	320	678
Westerns	116	93	209	110	119	229
Science Fiction	175	94	269	195	109	304
Cookbooks	173	58	231	284	63	347
2. PAPERBACK TITLES AT ALL PRICE LEVELS						
Fiction	660	1,065	1,725	780	1,283	2,063
Nonfiction	5,412	2,142	7,554	5,934	2,279	8,213
Totals	6,072	3,207	9,279	6,714	3,562	10,276
Included in the above totals are the following:						
General Fiction	404	604	1,008	493	758	1,251
Mysteries	87	278	365	105	303	408
Westerns	74	90	164	66	115	181
Science Fiction	95	93	188	116	107	223
Cookbooks	47	39	86	75	40	115
Religious Books	460	157	617	442	122	564
3. MASS MARKET PAPERBACKS						
Fiction	600	1,011	1,611	729	1,241	1,970
Nonfiction	296	486	782	419	596	1,015
Totals	896	1,497	2,393	1,148	1,837	2,985
Included in the above totals are the following:						
General Fiction	346	560	906	449	727	1,176
Mysteries	86	274	360	102	302	404
Westerns	74	86	160	65	111	176
Science Fction	94	91	185	113	101	214
Cookbooks	16	24	40	22	17	39
Religious Books	2	25	27	7	12	19
4. PAPERBACKS OTHER THAN MASS MARKET						
Fiction	60	54	114	51	42	93
Nonfiction	5,116	1,656	6,772	5,515	1,683	7,198
Totals	5,176	1,710	6,886	5,566	1,725	7,291
Included in the above totals are the following:						
General Fiction	58	44	102	44	31	75
Mysteries	1	4	5	3	1	4
Westerns	0	4	4	1	4	5
Science Fiction	1	2	3	3	6	9
Cookbooks	31	15	46	53	23	76
Religious Books	458	132	590	435	110	545

Ibid. p. 177

APPENDIX D

U. S. HARDCOVER TRADE-TECHNICAL BOOKS: AVERAGE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES FOR 1967-1969, 1970, and 1971[1]

(Index of 100.0 is equal to the average price 1967 through 1969)

CATEGORY	1967-1969 Average Price	1967-69 Index	1970 Average Price	1970 Index	1971[4] Number of Books	1971[4] Total Price	1971[4] Average Price	1971[4] Index
Agriculture	$ 9.71	100.0	$ 10.42	107.3	273	$ 3,724.97	$ 13.64	141.5
Art	12.44	100.0	16.16	129.9	989	16,231.24	16.41	131.9
Biography[2]	9.71	100.0	11.49	118.3	1,674	19,479.67	11.64	119.8
Business	10.41	100.0	12.45	119.6	520	6,549.92	12.60	121.0
Education	6.58	100.0	10.75	163.4	910	7,105.15	7.81	108.6
Fiction	4.96	100.0	5.51	111.1	1,355	8,109.27	5.98	120.5
General Works[3]	15.28	100.0	24.96	163.3	1,065	27,443.23	25.77	141.9
History	9.95	100.0	14.75	148.2	1,704	22,097.07	12.97	130.3
Home Economics[3]	6.55	100.0	7.30	111.4	301	2,206.02	7.33	111.9
Juveniles	3.53	100.0	4.05	114.7	2,561	10,834.25	4.23	119.8
Language[3]	10.13	100.0	19.56	193.1	334	3,389.60	10.15	100.1
Law	13.22	100.0	16.41	124.1	603	11,075.57	18.37	138.9
Literature	8.04	100.0	11.05	137.4	2,463	28,151.80	11.43	142.1
Medicine	13.41	100.0	18.05	134.6	1,349	23,721.62	17.58	133.0
Music	9.08	100.0	11.44	126.0	303	3,554.10	11.73	129.1
Philosophy, Psychology[3]	8.41	100.0	10.72	127.5	925	9,957.74	10.77	128.0
Poetry, Drama	6.69	100.0	9.35	139.8	1,140	10,427.43	9.15	136.7
Religion	6.29	100.0	8.51	135.3	1,056	8,947.83	8.48	134.8
Science	12.67	100.0	14.95	118.0	2,311	36,834.44	15.94	125.8
Sociolgoy, Economics[3]	9.35	100.0	12.38	132.4	4,901	85,630.51	17.47	186.8
Sports, Recreation	7.91	100.0	9.96	125.9	606	6,180.51	10.20	128.9
Technology	13.03	100.0	14.91	114.4	1,027	15,690.74	15.28	117.2
Travel[3]	9.34	100.0	12.39	132.6	1,466	28,066.95	19.15	205.0
TOTALS	$ 8.77	100.0	$ 11.66	132.9	29,836	$395,411.63	$ 13.25	151.0

[1]Index of prices. Based on the tabulation of the books recorded in the "Weekly Record" section of Publishers' Weekly for the years indicated. Not included are "mass market paperbacks," government documents, and certain multivolume encyclopedias. Compiled by Hugh C. Atkinson. For average prices of hardcover books for years prior to 1970, see the 1970 Bowker Annual and previous editions.

[2]These figures include biographies placed in other classes by the Library of Congress.

[3]A new category. Index base is 1967 and 1969.

[4]Publishers' Weekly figures for 1971 are reported per volume rather than per title as they had been in previous years. Thus care should be exercised when interpreting the figures. It is important to keep in mind that Publishers Weekly (February 7, 1972) uses a one-year base, 1967, in computing its indexes, rather than the three-year base preferred by the Library Materials Price Index Committee of the American Library Association.

Source: 1972 Bowker Annual, p. 185.

APPENDIX E

U. S. PERIODICALS: AVERAGE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES FOR 1967-1969, 1970, and 1971[1]

(INDEX OF 100.0 EQUIVALENT TO AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1967-1969)

SUBJECT AREA	1967 - 1969 Average Price	Index	1970 Average Price	Index	1971 Average Price	Index
U. S. Periodicals (Based on total group of 2,372 titles included in the indexes which follow)	$ 8.66	100	$10.41	120.2	$ 11.66	134.6
Agriculture	4.68	100	5.17	110.5	5.74	122.6
Business & Economics	7.54	100	9.03	119.8	9.72	128.9
Chemistry & Physics	24.48	100	33.45	136.6	38.31	156.5
Children's Periodicals	2.60	100	2.65	101.9	2.94	113.1
Education	6.34	100	7.09	111.8	8.25	130.1
Engineering	10.03	100	12.07	120.3	13.28	132.4
Fine & Applied Arts	6.71	100	7.50	111.8	8.17	121.8
General Interest Periodicals	7.28	100	8.47	116.3	9.32	128.0
History	6.04	100	6.90	114.2	7.40	122.5
Home Economics	6.45	100	7.56	117.2	7.94	123.1
Industrial Arts	6.87	100	7.59	110.5	8.14	118.5
Journalism & Communications	5.72	100	6.36	111.2	6.91	120.8
Labor & Industrial Relations	3.01	100	3.59	119.3	3.88	128.9
Law	8.71	100	9.84	113.0	10.19	117.0
Library Science	6.27	100	7.88	125.7	8.65	138.0
Literature & Language	5.38	100	6.15	114.3	6.88	127.9
Math, Botany, Geology, & General Sci.	15.30	100	18.11	118.4	20.06	131.1
Medicine	19.38	100	23.44	120.9	27.00	139.3
Philosophy & Religion	5.27	100	5.84	110.8	6.71	127.3
Physical Education & Recreation	4.89	100	5.34	109.2	5.72	117.0
Political Science	6.18	100	6.72	108.7	7.23	117.0
Psychology	14.55	100	17.12	117.7	18.70	128.5
Sociology & Anthopology	6.11	100	7.31	119.6	7.92	129.6
Zoology	13.39	100	16.86	125.9	19.29	144.1

[1]For comment on U. S. periodicals price indexes, see Library Journal, July 1971 issue, "Price Indexes for 1971; U. S. Periodicals and Serial Services," Periodicals, 1971, by Helen W. Tuttle, pp. 2271-2274. For average prices for years prior to 1970, see previous editions of the Bowker Annual.

Source: 1972 Bowker Annual, p. 183.

APPENDIX F

RECIPROCAL BORROWING PRIVILEGES

The following resolution encouraging Reciprocal Borrowing was passed by the Regional Library Advisory Committee on September 4, 1973:

> Whereas, one of the stated goals of the Library Services Study is to promote better public library service through interlibrary cooperation; and
>
> Whereas, there is already, through the state interlibrary loan system, an arrangement by which the patrons of one library can borrow the resources of another library; and
>
> Whereas, the concept of reciprocal borrowing simply extends the interlibrary loan system to those who wish to browse when choosing a book, or find it more convenient to use a library in a political jurisdiction other than their own by allowing direct access to all libraries in the Region to all citizens in the region,
>
> Now therefore be it resolved that the Regional Library Advisory Committee endorses the concept of reciprocal borrowing among libraries in Region G,
>
> That the Regional Library Advisory Committee requests the Technical Committee to develop a workable agreement among the Region's libraries which will make reciprocal borrowing possible, and
>
> That Library Boards of Trustees in Region G be encouraged to adopt such a reciprocal borrowing agreement.

At its September meeting the Piedmont Triad Council of Governments likewise endorsed the concept of reciprocal borrowing:

> Whereas the Regional Library Advisory Committee has endorsed the concept of reciprocal borrowing among Region G Libraries to allow direct patron access to all libraries in the Region by all patrons in the Region, as one method of promoting better library service in Region G,
>
> The Piedmont Triad Council of Governments endorses the concept of reciprocal borrowing in Region G and encourages the Boards of Trustees of Libraries within the Region to enter into a reciprocal borrowing agreement.

As a result of these efforts, and those of the Regional Library Technical Committee, the Boards of Trustees of all ten of the public library systems in the Piedmont Triad Region have agreed to extend reciprocal borrowing privileges to patrons throughout the Region by adopting the following.

RESOLUTION OF AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH RECIPROCAL BORROWING PRIVILEGES TO PATRONS OF COOPERATING LIBRARIES IN REGION G

The Library System hereby resolves

That in order to promote better public library service in Region G through interlibrary cooperation and share existing resources to a greater advantage;

That the Library System will extend free borrowing privileges to patrons of other library systems within Region G participating in this agreement;

That each library system participating in this agreement will assume replacement costs for any losses occuring from its borrowers;

That each library system participating has the privilege of withdrawing from this agreement after a trial period of one year beginning December 1, 1973,

That any library system choosing to withdraw will give notice of at least two months to other library systems participating in this agreement.

Signed this 22nd day of October, 1973.

_____

Chairman
Board of Trustees

APPENDIX G

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR COOPERATIVE FILM SERVICE AMONG PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE PIEDMONT TRIAD REGION

1.0 The aim of the Cooperative Film Service is to build and provide a balanced, usable film collection for the citizens of the Piedmont Triad Region.

2.0 Cooperating Libraries
16 mm films are now owned and purchased by the Forsyth County Library System, and the High Point Public Library. These library systems agree to follow a cooperative selection policy in order to minimize unnecessary duplication of purchases and extend the film resources of the Region. The selection policies and procedures are outlined in Sections 3.0 and 4.0 following.

2.1 In addition, these two library systems agree to make their film resources available to the remaining seven public library systems in Region G (Central North Carolina Regional, Davidson, Davie, Hyconeechee Regional, Northwestern Regional, Randolph, and Rockingham) under the terms, conditions, and procedures specified below.

2.2 Any library system participating in the Cooperative Film Service agrees to abide by these terms, conditions and procedures, which will be subject to evaluation and revision annually.

3.0 Procedure for Selection of Films

3.1 No films will be purchased without preview or prior consultation with the other purchasing libraries.

3.2 In as far as possible, preview sessions will be held the third Tuesday and Wednesday of every odd month (i.e January, March, etc.).

3.3 Preview sessions will be held in each of the two purchasing libraries on an annual rotating basis. Every library will be notified of changes in date, time or place.

3.4 At least one representative from each of the purchasing libraries will attend each preview session.

3.5 Each participating library in Region G will be notified of the time and place of the previewing and of the films to be shown. Participating libraries are encouraged to send a representative to the preview sessions to offer advice to the purchasing libraries. In the event that attendance is not possible, written or phoned comments prior to the preview session will be welcomed.

3.6 The attached form (Form 3.6) will be used to facilitate the evaluation of films by the criteria for selection listed in Section 4.0.

3.7 For selection of films to be previewed, each purchasing library will concentrate in one of the following subject areas for both adult and children's films: humanities, fine arts and travel; science, current affairs, and social sciences.

3.71 Each library will bring for preview approximately 12 films, of which no more than an average of 25% will be children's films.

3.8 A tally or working paper by subject headings will be used by the purchasing libraries to identify weak or heavy areas in the collection so that a balance can be achieved.

3.81 The subject headings for this tally will be:

TO BE DEVELOPED

3.82 All subject identification for organizing previewing, the tally, and the subject index to the union catalog will be determined by the purchasing libraries with advice solicited from the borrowing libraries.

3.9 At the beginning of each preview session the use and availability statistics tabulated according to procedures outlined in Section 9 will be reviewed as a guide to the selection process.

4.0 Criteria for the Selection of Films

4.1 General Criteria

4.11 Material should meet high standards of quality in content, expression and format.

4.12 The content should be authoritative and significant.

4.13 Material should have either permanent value or current interest or both.

4.14 It should be significant in comparison with other films on the same subject.

4.15 It should have received some favorable critical attention.

4.2 Specific Criteria

4.21 The collection of 16 mm films will consist of educational and entertainment films. Curriculum oriented and highly technical films are not considered for purchase except in rare cases.

4.22 Because children's films are available through the schools and other sources, the Cooperative Film Service will concentrate in the area of adult films.

4.221 No more than 25% of the combined film budgets of the purchasing libraries will be spent on children's films.

4.222 Children's films will be considered appropriate from preschool through 6th grade age level.

4.23 Since the purpose of a film is to stimulate thought and encourage discussion among its viewers, the content of the film should have validity and significance.

4.24 Factual content of the film should be accurate and reliable.

4.25 The presentation should interprete and illuminate (not dominate or be a substitute for) the content.

4.26 The film as a whole should be characterized by aesthetic excellence in terms of imaginative photography, clarity of purpose, appropriateness of sound track.

4.27 There should be marked technical excellence. The film should be free of blurring, lack of focus, fuzzy sound, static, "rain", and similar production flaws.

4.28 Whenever possible, films selected for purchase should be in color.

4.3 The purchasing libraries will strive for a minimum of duplication; however in such areas as holiday, children's and frequently used films multiple prints may be purchased.

4.31 To assure that such duplication is actually necessary, no more than one print of a film considered for multiple purchase will be acquired without a 4 month review of use and demand statistics for the film in question.

4.32 If statistics show a high demand, as many prints as are necessary will be purchased.

5.0 Union Catalog

A Union Catalog of Films for the Piedmont Triad Region will be published annually by the borrowing libraries in the format specified below, from information provided by the purchasing libraries.

5.01 The main catalog will appear the 1st of July with a supplement to appear the 1st of January.

5.1 Film listings in the Union Catalog will be alphabetical by title, with a subject index.

5.2 Subject headings will be designated by the library owning the film.

5.3 The Union Catalog will contain the following sections:

5.31 General Policy Statement

5.32 Uniform Borrowing Regulations

5.33 Booking System and Procedures

5.34 Transportation Regulations and Procedures

5.35 Usage Report

5.36 Care of Film

5.37 Damaged Film

5.38 Alphabetical, Annotated List of Films

5.39 Subject Index

5.310 A list of catalogs for the purchase, rental or loan of films from other sources.

5.4 Main entries by title will appear in the following format:

TITLE OF FILM. producer/distributor date location symbol
age level (if any) length of film color or b/w

Film annotation_____
_____

5.5 Ownership of films will be indicated with the following location symbols

5.51 Forsyth County Public Library System F

5.52 High Point Public Library H

6.0 Uniform Borrowing Policy

6.1 Films are available to all Region G patrons of high school age who have library cards.

6.11 The main libraries in Region G may borrow films to be shown in their library systems for a maximum of 12 days.

6.12 Branch libraries in Region G and individuals, including teachers, may borrow films for a maximum of three days.

6.13 School systems may not borrow films.

6.2 Two working days will be allotted for transportation each way

6.3 Because the public libraries of the Region are publicly supported institutions, the films may not be shown where an admission fee is charged, nor may they be used commercially to attracted trade.

6.4 Service costs of 25¢ per film will be paid by the borrowing library.

6.41 The borrowing library will be invoiced quarterly by the lending library.

6.42 Accurate ledgers will be maintained by the lending libraries for audit purposes.

6.5 The director of any library system in Region G will decide whether a patron or the library initiating the borrowing will absorb the cost of service and transportation.

6.6 With each film, patrons will receive a pamphlet explaining their responsibilities and how to use the film. This pamphlet will be similar to the one presently distributed by the High Point Public Library. See Form 6.6

6.61 Each patron will also receive a pink slip which is the third section of a triplicate booking form. This pink slip will:

6.611 Have space for the patron to fill in the type of audience and

6.612 The number in the audience

6.613 Indicate the time and day the film is due

6.614 Provide a space for the patron to sign agreeing to return the film and pink slip at the time and day due.

6.7 Libraries are encouraged to book films as far in advance as possible.

6.71 Requests by mail are preferred, but phone requests will be accepted.

7.0 Uniform booking procedure

7.1 A triplicate booking form similar to that used by the North Carolina State Library will be used.

7.11 The key difference will be the pink section with the patron's signature involvement.

7.2 For mail requests these steps will be followed:

7.21 The borrowing library will fill out the triplicate booking form

7.22 The borrowing library will keep the yellow slip and mail the lending library the white and pink forms.

7.23 If the film is available, the lending library will file the white slip under films to be sent out date and send the pink slip back to the borrowing library.

7.24 If the film is not available, the lending library will send back the white and pink forms to the borrowing library.

7.25 The borrowing library will keep white slips (filed randomly) on all mail and phone requests which were not filled, to be tabulated in monthly statistical reports as described in Section 9.0.

7.3 For phoned requests these steps will be followed:

7.31 The lending library, after verifying that the film is available, will fill out the triplicate booking form.

7.32 The lending library will file the white slip under films to be sent out date and send the pink and yellow slips back to the borrowing library.

7.4 When the film is sent out the pamphlet referred to in 6.6 will accompany it.

7.5 The lending libraries will maintain the following filing system for the white slips:

7.51 Before a film sent out, by date film to be shipped

7.52 After film shipped by date film is due

7.53 After film returned, randomly filed to be saved for the purpose of tabulating monthly statistics.

7.6 The borrowing libraries (all ten systems) will maintain the following filing systems for yellow slips.

7.61 Before a request is verified, the yellow slips alpabetically, by title.

7.62 After a request positively verified, the yellow slips, by date borrowing library due to receive.

7.63 After film received and taken out by patron by date film due back.

7.64 After film returned, yellow slips randomly filed to be saved for the purpose of tabulating monthly statistics.

7.7 The pink slip will be filed only once because it will either be attached to the white form or out with the patron. When the lending library mails the pink slip back to the borrowing library, it will be filed with the yellow slip. Actually the patron will sign both the yellow and pink forms.

7.71 The pink slip is mailed back with the film to the lending library.

7.8 A booking card similar to Forsyth County's will be used for each film. See form 6.13

7.81 The film booking card will be consulted before any film is committed by mail or phone.

8.0 Transportation

8.1 Transportation between libraries will be by the U. S. Postal Service, with transportation costs being paid in all cases by the borrowing library.

8.2 Transportation costs must be paid at the point of origin.

8.21 The borrowing library will be invoiced quarterly by the lending library.

8.22 Accurate ledgers will be maintained by the lending libraries for audit purposes.

8.23 Return transportation charges will be paid directly by the borrowing library upon return shipment.

8.3 Films may be booked by the main library or branch, and will be transported to the unit using film.

9.0 Statistics

In order to evaluate the Cooperative Film Service, pinpoint problem areas, identify solutions to problems, aid in selection procedures and provide a basis for future budgeting, the following statistics will be maintained by participating libraries.

9.1 Title of Film
- Subject Area
- Name of Showings
- Category of Borrower
- No. of Showing
- Size of audience (s)

9.2 Availability of Film
- Source
- Request filled
- Request not filled
- Request not filled, but acceptable substitute found
- Not available
- Estimated size of audience not served

9.3 Transportation

	Date	Time	Postal Charges
Shipment by lending library	_____	_____	_____
Shipment by borrowing library	_____	_____	_____
Shipment by borrowing library	_____	_____	_____
Shipment by lending library	_____	_____	_____

9.4 Statistics will be tabulated by the participating libraries, on a monthly basis in the following forms: See 9.41, 9.42, 9.43.

9.5 Statistics on film availability will be reviewed at the beginning of each preview session

9.6 For statistical purposes, films will be grouped in the following subject categories.

TO BE DEVELOPED

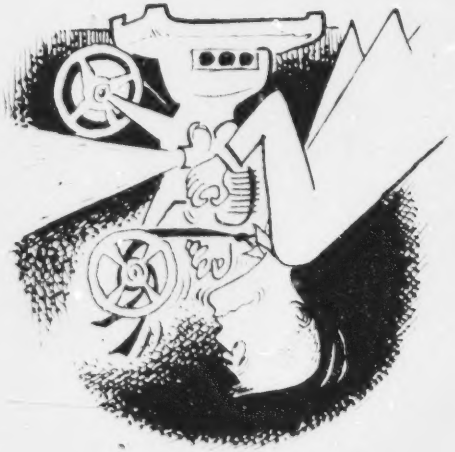
FORM 6.13

INDIVIDUAL BOOKING FORM

Title _____ p/d _____ date _____

location _____ level _____ length _____ c or b/w _____ Annotation _____

Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Apr	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Jun	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Jul	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Aug	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Sep	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dec	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Apr	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Jun	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Jul	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Aug	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Sep	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dec	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30



do you're going to use a film . . . .

FORM 6.6

FILM IS EXPENSIVE -- USE IT CAREFULLY!

The film you are about to use is expensive. You can prolong its life with a few simple precautions:

BE SURE YOUR PROJECTOR IS CLEAN AND IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

Film wax tends to build up in the projector's film channel, and will scratch the film if it is not removed frequently. This can be done easily with alcohol on a piece of cotton.

DO NOT USE A SILENT PROJECTOR FOR A SOUND FILM

BE SURE THE FILM IS THREADED PROPERLY

The sprocket teeth must be engaged in the film's sprocket holes. There should be an ample loop above and below the film gate. When the film is engaged in the take-up reel, there should be no slack.

STAY BESIDE THE PROJECTOR AS LONG AS IT IS IN OPERATION

DO NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES ATTEMPT TO REPAIR DAMAGED FILM

LIFT AND READ INSIDE

FILM USE REGULATIONS

RETURN THE FILM ON TIME.

The date and hour the film is due is shown on the borrower's slip. Note the time it should be returned, and that a fine is due for every hour the film is late in being returned.

FILL OUT THE AUDIENCE REPORT.

To maintain its film service the library must know what group used the film, how many times it was used, and an estimate of the number of people who saw it.

REPORT ANY DAMAGES.

If the film is broken, or sprocket holes are torn, report the damage when you return the film.

REQUEST FILMS EARLY.

The earlier you request a film, the better your chances are of getting the film when you want it.

To be safe, always request at least 2 alternate choices.

Request should be made at least two weeks prior to date of program. For $1.00, a phone call may be placed, requesting the film on a one-week notice.

A fine of $1.50 is charged for each day a film is late. A fine of 5-cents an hour is charged for each hour late up to 3:30 on the date film is due back.

PLANNING A FILM PROGRAM

Your program will be successful if you plan it carefully. Here are some suggestions:

ALWAYS PREVIEW THE FILM

HAVE THE PROJECTOR THREADED BEFORE PEOPLE ARRIVE.

SPEND PERHAPS FIVE MINUTES INTRODUCING THE FILM.

Tell the audience why you selected this film for your program, say a few words about the content of the film. Give the audience some idea of what to look for in the film.

AFTER THE FILM, CONDUCT A DISCUSSION

People enjoy talking about a film as much as they enjoy seeing it. Ask them what they liked or disliked in what they saw. Ask them whether they thought the ideas presented in the film were good ideas. Perhaps you will be able to get some of the audience talking to each other about the content of the film.

AFTER THE DISCUSSION, SHOW IT AGAIN

Sometimes, people want to see a film a second time if they have had a good discussion. If this seems likely, ask them if they want to see it again in the light of the discussion.

FORM 7.1

PIEDMONT TRIAD REGIONAL FILM SERVICE

Title of Film
Date wanted — Time of showing
Organization
Borrower — Phone
Address — Borrowing Library
Lending library
Shipment by lending library
Receipt by borrowing library — date ____ time ____
Shipment by borrowing library — date ____ time ____
Receipt by lending library — date ____ time ____
date ____ time ____

No. times shown _____ Type of audience _____
No. in audience _____ Time _____ and Day _____ due.
Patrons signiture I _____,
agreed to be responsible for the film to adhere to the regulations placed in the film can and to return this film and pink slip on the time and date given above.

FORM 9.41

AVAILABLE FILMS

Borrowing library	Category of Borrower	Subject of film	# Showings	Size of Audience	Source (exact title requested)	Source (Substitute)

FORM 9.42

UNAVAILABLE FILMS

Borrowing	Category of	Subject	Sources tried (other than F or H)	Est'd size of potential audience

FORM 9.43

TRANSPORTATION

Lending library	Date Ship'd		Postal Charge	Borrowing library	Date Rec'd		Town	Date Ship'd		Town	Postal Charge	Date Rec'd	
	AM	PM			AM	PM		AM	PM				AM	PM

APPENDIX H

Recommendation for Improved Library Service in the Piedmont Triad Region: A Survey of Library Users and Non-Users to Determine Patterns of Use, Perceptions of Service, and Potential Areas for New or Improved Services

Concepción S. Wilson

A Research Proposal
Library Science 201
Advisor: Dr. Shearer

Recommendation for Improved Library Service in the Piedmont Triad Region: A Survey of Library Users and Non-Users to Determine Patterns of Use, Perceptions of Service, and Potential Areas for New or Improved Services

BACKGROUND

This research will be part of a wider study, the Regional Library Services Study,[1] sponsored by the Piedmont Triad Council of Governments and funded in part by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, (HUD), 701 Grant for Comprehensive Planning and Management Assistance. The RLS Study report, which is in various stages of completion, will consist of the following parts:[2]

I. Introduction

A statement of purpose is given as that of gathering information needed to evaluate the services of public libraries within North Carolina State Region G.[3] Region G has 10 library systems consisting of:

Three regional systems:

1. Central North Carolina Regional Library System composed of Alamance and Chatham Counties.
2. Hyconeechee Regional Library System, composed of Caswell, Person and Orange Counties.
3. Northwestern Regional Library System, composed of Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Allegheny Counties.

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[1]Hereafter, the wider study will be referred to as the RLS Study.

[2]Piedmont Triad Council of Governments, Draft of the Regional Library Services Study, to be published November, 1973.

[3]Chatham, Person, Orange and Allegheny Counties are outside of Region G boundaries, but are part of the three Regional Library systems.

Two city systems in Guilford County:

1. Greensboro
2. High Point

Five county systems:

1. Davidson County
2. Davie County
3. Forsyth County
4. Randolph County
5. Rockingham County

The general objective of the RLS Study is "to explore the feasibility of establishing one or more cooperative library programs within the Region. Specific goals of the RLS Study are to:

1. Promote better public library services in Region G through interlibrary cooperation.
2. Inventory existing public library resources in Region G, identifying both strengths and weaknesses.
3. Delineate those library services which could be enhanced through interlibrary cooperation.
4. Identify problems impeding the improvement of library service through cooperative efforts.
5. Survey library users and non-users to determine patterns of use, perceptions of service, and potential areas for new or improved services.
6. Make specific recommendations for implementing various types of interlibrary cooperation identified as advantageous for Region G."[4]

Goal number 5 refers specifically to the aims and objectives of this proposed research. A "State of the Art" survey has been made on existing types of library cooperation relative to the general and specific objectives of the RLS Study.

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[4]Piedmont Triad Council of Governments, Draft of the RSL Study.

II. Socio-economic Factors as a Background for Library Planning

Before any consideration of either improving existing library services or planning new programs for library services, the population characteristics of the area under study must be determined. In this section the following items will be identified.

1. Population characteristics - age distribution.
2. Present education levels and potential educational demands.
3. Business and economic trends.
4. Employment needs and interests.
5. Specialized professional and technical demands.

The existing population densities and the projected population densities (as determined by the Piedmont Triad Council of Governments) of each county will also be identified.

III. Existing Library Service

Since the ultimate aim of the RLS Study is to make recommendations for improving library services, a detailed survey of existing library facilities in Region G was necessary. This section presents existing library facilities in Region G - comparing their strengths and weaknesses against State and National Standards. The conclusions that were drawn from these comparisons are:

1. Libraries in Region G do not meet National standards, however, they do for the most part compare favorably with other libraries in North Carolina, being among the best in the State.
2. Cooperative efforts are necessary to insure maximum utilization of resources and minimize any uneconomical and inefficient duplication of efforts.
3. While Region G libraries fall short of generally accepted standards, they are doing a commendable job in light of financial support they receive.

IV. Recommendations

This section will present recommendations developed as a result of the RLS study, such as:

1. Institute reciprocal borrowing throughout the Region G library systems.
2. Set up film cooperative practices.
3. Initiate a "librarian's round table" to provide in-service training for staff members of all libraries in Region G.
4. Identify user and potential user needs.

FOUNDATION FOR THE 201 RESEARCH PAPER

It is the last recommendation that this study will undertake. Since improved or new library services ultimately depends on the characteristics of user and potential user population, a survey is important to ascertain who these people are, how they perceive libraries and their services, and what library services they need or want. The purpose of this study then is to refine the methodology to be used in the survey of library users and non-users, to collect and treat relevant data, and to prepare a report containing findings and realistic recommendations than can be implemented by individual libraries or several libraries jointly as cooperative projects.

METHODOLOGY

A descriptive survey of the user and non-user population (approximately 1 million)[5] of Region G will be made by means of questionnaires administered orally by interviewers. The questionnaire will be designed so that the following data can be obtained:

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[5] Ibid.

1. Socioeconomic characteristics of all members of a household.
2. Location of library in relation to residences: uses of bookmobiles; availability of book deposit centers other than libraries, extended library hours.
3. History of use of library facilities: frequency, duration of use, possession of card, preference for specific libraries.
4. Media preferences: reading, television, radio, records.
5. Subject interest areas.
6. Attitudes toward library.
7. Use or non-use of library for the following purposes: education (formal or informal), information, recreation, and culture.
8. Knowledge of library materials and services.[6]

The interviewers will consist of Region G library staff members whenever possible. Additional interviewers will consist of volunteers primarily from such organizations as Friends of the Library and Leagues of Women Voters. Assistance in recruiting interviewers will be given by Kay Anderson, Director of the RLS Study, and other librarians from the 10 participating library systems. The training of the interviewers will be conducted by the research team (including the writer) under the guidance and direction of the above librarians. Feedback from these librarians concerning the following:

1. Usefulness of the questions in relation to the sample population;
2. Effectiveness of each interviewer in eliciting honest and unbiased responses;
3. Matching of each interviewer with the sample population in different areas so that the distance between social status of the interviewer and of the respondent will be minimized.

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[6]Claire K. Lipsman, The Disadvantaged and Library Effectiveness (Chicago: American Library Association, 1972), p. 179.

will be used in revising the questionnaire and improving the techniques for training the interviewers. Questionnaire-interviews would appear to be the most useful method because of the problems in the varying degrees of literacy within the sample population and the lack of mail or telephone facilities in some of the rural areas of Region G.

After the suggestions from the above librarians are incorporated in the questionnaire and training techniques for the interviewers are developed, a pretest will be conducted to assure maximum effectiveness. As many pretests as needed will be made in both urban and rural areas of Region G. It should be noted, however, that pretests will not be conducted on the actual sample population. Due to the limitations of time and financial support for this research, the pretests will have to be confined to the Region G area. The research team would like to conduct a few (2-4) pretests so that actual problems confronted can be more clearly understood when revisions of the questionnaire and interview techniques are made. As necessary, additional pretests will be conducted around the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, area by trained interviewers.[7]

Sampling procedure: The design for the sampling procedure will be furnished by Angell Beza, Survey Expert for the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Preliminary consultation with him has revealed the somewhat severe limitations of time and number of available interviewers when using volunteers. The refinement of the sampling procedure will be available when Part II (Socio-economic Factors as a Background for Library Planning) of the RSL study report

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[7]Kay Anderson, personal communication.

has been completed. The demographic data obtained in Part II will be used to determine what and how many variables can be handled significantly within the framework of a maximum of 25 interviewers each doing 8-12 interviews (total of 200-300 interviews). Detailed street maps and demographic data will be needed to ascertain what proportion of the population live in urban, suburban, and rural areas. Once these figures are available, cluster sampling in 50 areas (each cluster consisting of 4-6 houses within a measured "block" area) can be proportioned accordingly. The selection of the 50 areas to be sampled will be made by a "judgment call." This sampling procedure (in spite of its limitations) will give an initial exploratory survey of Region G, until such time when funds are available for a more detailed and extensive survey.

Interviewers will be cautioned during their training of the necessity to adhere rigidly to the sampling technique. Each of the 25 interviewers will have 2 cluster areas -- each area consisting of 6 specified houses. From each area, 4 interviews will be a minimim acceptable figure. The interviewers will also be instructed to interview the dominant female of each household, thus concluding that elderly females (e.g., grandmothers or aunts) would be less likely to be aware of the activities of each member of the household. Interviewers will also be warned of the undesirability of addition (coloring), substitution, omission, and transposition of data. The writer is aware that completely reliable and effective interviews will be difficult to obtain in spite of the objectives for the training of the interviewers; however, of all the methods available, the questionnaire-interview would seem the most feasible for this research.

After the questionnaire-interviews have been completed and recorded, the data will then be analyzed and interpreted. The findings and interpretations will be used to draw sound conclusions and recommendations for the improvement or implementation of library services in Region G.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

A large part of the bibliography will consist of two categories: (1) library services to the disadvantaged, and (2) existing user survey studies upon which this research can draw parallels and comparisons. Since the survey will deal primarily with nonusers (only 32% of the adult population of North Carolina use the library),[8]

and since the demographic data from Phase II of the RSL study will show that about 10% of the population of Region G are functional illiterates,[9] it would appear reasonable to conclude that many of the recommendations for improved library services would affect the disadvantaged. The disadvantaged person may be defined as one lacking the basic resources or conditions believed to be necessary for an equal position in society. Disadvantaged can also mean "the absence or deprivation of an advantage, an unfavorable, inferior, or prejudiced condition."[10] Therefore, the general philospohical framework within which this research will be made can be found in the following sources:

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[8]Angell Beza, personal communication.

[9]Kay Anderson, Piedmont Triad Council of Governments' staff, personal communication.

[10]Helen Huguenor Lyman, ed., "Library Programs and Services to the Disadvantaged," Library Trends, XX (October, 1971), 187.

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APPENDIX I

Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations of the Legislative Commission to Study Library Support in the State of North Carolina.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION

It is the finding of this Commission that, as the result of tradition rather than plan, the basic responsibility for financing our public library system is now being borne by local government.

In fiscal year 1966-67 the figures were:

	Share	Per Capita	Money Available
Counties & Cities	73%	1.02	4,691,770.
State Aid	10%	.16	666,250.
Federal Aid	8%	.11	525,687.
Private donations, &c.	9%	.12	550,588.
	100%	1.41	6,434,295.

We find further that there is no mention of libraries in the Constitution of 1968, and that local government is prohibited from using tax income for library support except in those 16 counties and a limited number of cities where the electorate has authorized a library tax by special referendum. In the other 84 counties any funds appropriated for library use must come from limited "non-tax" sources; yet in 1968, despite other widespread demands for these funds, public library services were provided in all of our 100 counties.

It is our finding also, that there has been a dramatic change in the function of public libraries during the past 200 years as the emphasis has shifted rapidly from recreational to educational use and public libraries have become an integral part of the continuing education process. A basic purpose of libraries is to make available to the individual citizen the vast accumulation

of knowledge which man has recorded. In addition our public libraries are now used regularly for supplementary study by students in our public schools during weekends, holidays and after-school hours; they are a basic part of our new system of community colleges and technical institutes; they are used extensively by college students and in academic extension courses; and each year, as modern technology becomes more sophisticated, industry and the business community are relying on them more and more for information and research.

Finally the Commission finds that the average of $1.41 per capita available for library support throughout the state is considerably less than one half the amount considered necessary to provide good library service.

Thus, because of insufficient funding, the great majority of the 332 public libraries in North Carolina are inadequately housed, staffed and stocked to meet these ever increasing demands for modern library service.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMISSION

It is the conclusion of this Commission that North Carolinians, considering the limited funds available, are receiving relatively good library service. Pertinent factors are the establishment of regional library systems involving nearly half of our counties, with resultant savings in overhead and increases in service; the dedicated efforts of a hard core of highly qualified librarians; and the continued interest and support of library oriented and concerned citizens and civic groups throughout the state. Of equal importance are the outstanding services of the North Carolina State Library in providing central purchasing and processing of books; in coordinating an excellent inter-library loan program; in maintaining a statewide telephone reference service which is the first of its kind in the

nation: in supervising the allocation of federal assistance funds; and in providing guidance and assistance on a wide variety of other problems which daily face local and regional librarians.

The Commission concludes further, however, that despite these efforts the great majority of North Carolinians still are not receiving adequate modern library services of the type already being made available to citizens in other states; and under the present system of financing public libraries North Carolininans can never expect the quality of library services they need and to which they are entitled.

For it is our further conclusion that local government, to a large degree, has reached the end of its ability or willingness to provide funds for library support under the procedures now in force. Without a drastic change in the traditional library financing methods most local libraries will be fortunate at best to secure sufficient additional funds in the future to provide for the demands of the expanding population and the increased costs of book purchases and library operation.

We conclude also that since recent changes in population have not coincided with the established geographic boundaries of our cities and counties, many of the larger city libraries now are being called on to provide services for citizens who live in other towns and counties and are not sharing in the costs of these services. It has therefore become imperative to devise a system of statewide library support which is attuned to the demands of modern education and technology, which invovles each citizen both in receiving equal library services and in paying a proportionate share of the cost, and which is broad enough in concept and far-reaching enough in scope to insure that at sometime in the not too distant future every North Carolinian will have access to comprehensive modern library facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

It is the recommendation of this Commission that the General Assembly of 1969 affirm the principle that all citizens of North Carolina should have available to them adequate modern public library services and facilities; and that it is the responsibility of the State to share with local government the basic cost of reaching these goals.

It is our further recommendation that the General Assembly clearly define the responsibility of each echelon of government in financing libraries, as has been done previously with regard to the operation of our public schools, highways, courts, health and welfare services, and in many other areas. Because of the dependence of North Carolina county and city governing bodies on the General Assembly for guidance and instruction it is our belief that no major improvement can be expected in overall library service without the adoption of such a practical and understandable long range plan for cooperative library support.

It is the specific recommendation of this Commission that the following division of responsibility be spelled out by the General Assembly:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1.-Public library operation should remain under the control of local and regional library boards, with continued guidance and assistance from the State Library.

2.-The cost of providing library buildings should remain basically a local responsibility, with assistance from the Federal government and private sources.

3.-As a minimum, local governments must maintain their present level of library support, and be encouraged to increase their support gradually

through the use of tax revenue. This would call for a change whereby local governments can levy taxes for library support.

STATE GOVERNMENT

4.-The State of North Carolina should gradually assume equal responsibility, with local government, for public library support. To insure maximum results this should be accomplished over a period of several years with annual increases in State grants to public libraries amounting to the equivalent of approximately $0.20 per capita, allocated according to a formula adopted by the State Library Board. This would call for increased appropriations for State Aid to public libraries of approximately one million dollars each year on the basis of present population figures. Thus it is the specific recommendation of this Commission that the 1969 General Assembly increase appropriations for State Aid to public libraries to the equivalent of approximately $0.35 per capita in the first year of the biennium and $0.55 in the second year of the biennium.

5.-The General Assembly should provide increases in appropriations to the State Library adequate to insure that the existing pattern of services to local libraries will be intensified sufficiently to meet the demands brought on by the expansion of local public library services throughout the state, with special consideration to the need for competitive salary schedules for professional employees and a stronger book collection.

Source: Report of the Legislative Commission to Study Library Support in the State of North Carolina. August, 1968. (Chairman, David Stick; Senator Mary Faye Brumby; Senator Hector MacLain; Representative Charles W. Phillips; Representative Thomas E. Strickland).

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